

THE NAPANEE

Vol. XLII] No 31—JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY

We are willing to be held strictly accountable for anything we sell you.

THE ROBINSON COMPANY NAPANEE, STORE NEWS

You want the best for your hard-earned money, can buy, and here is the store to get it.

Remnants.

Commencing Saturday, July, 19th, we will give over our centre aisle tables to a special display of all remnants from the different departments.

There will be a separate showing of Dress Goods Ends—Short Ends Silk, Print and Muslin Remnants—Ends Linens and Towellings, Embroidery and Lace Ends—Ends White Lawn. All marked in plain figures. Come and look them over to your heart's content. If you find what you want, all the better for you.

Tub Goods Department

Is booming these warm days. We have not allowed our assortment to run out and you can pick up what you want among the

Dimities, Muslins, Prints, Gingham, Ducks, Etc.

just as easy as you could earlier in the season. You may find prices changed a little here and there, but only to make the dollars go farther.

Your Carpet Wants

Takes a big stock to satisfy everybody's idea of what you want. But we have the stock and the assortment too. Does not matter whether you want a Hemp at 10 cents a yard, or the finest Brussels. Our Carpet chief will be pleased to show you and give you estimates.

Remember we have one of the largest and best lighted Carpet rooms in Central Ontario.

The Three Owls,

Is the brand of Lace Curtains just placed in stock this week, direct from Scotland. Some splendid values at \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, and 2.00.

Thin Dress Goods,

For very dressy wear that thin fabric called VOILE is very much used. We show it in Greys, Blues, Castors, Browns, Black, Green. \$1.00 is our price for an extra nice quality.

These Hot Days

Make Parasols a necessity. Pretty Black and White, and Blue and White stripes. Plain Blues, Pinks, Greys and Whites. All Black if you wish. Remember no two alike among our novelties.

More White Waists

To hand this week. If there is anything new we get it. Several new styles in this lot that are very tempting. Prices range from 75c to \$3.75.

At the Haberdashery Counter.

Boys' Odd Pants.

A new lot of Boys' ready-to-wear Tweed Pants in plain brown grey colors are just to hand. They are the best 50c. Knicker we have sold you and we have always had a good reputation for Boys' Pants.

We have also just received a full assortment of sizes in the following lines:—Boys' Mole Skin Tweed Pant, at 50c each; Boys' Blue Serge Knicker at 75c each; Boys' Blue Serge Knicker, at \$1.00 each.

Men's Neckwear—2 for 25 Cent

A different tie every morning changes the entire make-up;—ties are cheap now; it's not considered extravagant to have such a whim.

We have a large and really pretty assortment of bows, knots and f in-hands both in light and dark colors to sell you at 15c each, or 25c for it will surprise you to see what nice ties they are. Most of them are from 25c silks, odd pieces, of which the manufacturers had not enough to make a full line, so we purchased them very low.

Men's Notions at Our Haberdashery Counter.

The "King" Collar Button, recognized as the best 5c collar button the market to-day.

Men's Sleeve Holders—10c, 15c, 20c, and 25c a pair.

Men's Cuff Buttons and Links—20c, 25c, and 50c a pair.

Cuff Holders—10 and 15c a pair.

Tie Pins—5c, 10c and 15c each.

Tie Holders—5c and 10c each.

Shirt Studs for front of shirt, in Rolled Plate Gold and White P very neat, 10c each, 3 for 25c.

Bone Collar Buttons—10c a dozen.

Men's Garters—10c and 25c a pair.

Men's Belts—25c and 75c each.

20 Oz. Stone Blue and Dark Green Worsted Men's Ready-to-wear Suits for \$10.00.

It is not often that we mention in our advertisements the same two weeks in succession. We cannot afford the space to as we have so much to tell you about, but we feel that as long as this bargain lasts we must tell you about it. Everyone who has seen these suits and examined them, they never saw as good a suit for the money before.

We aim to always give you the best possible value that can be secured.

Our "Paragon" Overall.

We are receiving fresh lots of these Overalls from the "W. E. San Mfg. Co." every week and are able to give you any size. Don't forget to guarantee every pair of "The Boss of the Road" and "Paragon" Overalls. If they don't give you satisfaction return them and get your money back. \$ a pair.

Men's Sox.

These Hot Days

Make Parasols a necessity. Pretty Black and White, and Blue and White stripes. Plain Blues, Pinks, Greys and Whites. All Black if you wish. Remember no two alike among our novelties.

More White Waists

To hand this week. If there is anything new we get it. Several new styles in this lot that are very tempting. Prices range from 75c to \$3.75.

At the Haberdashery Counter.

Here is a list of much called for goods, scarce with some houses but well assorted here.

Black Silk Gloves that come to elbow, 50c. pair.
White Embroidery Beadings; White Lace Beadings.
All shades in Shetland Floss, 3 bunches for 20c.
Red and Tan Cashmere Hose for children.
Fine All-over Embroideries.
Valenciennes Laces in Linen Shades.
Women's Openwork Hose.
Extra large sizes in Hosiery and Vests.

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Men's Sox.

Black Cotton, at 10c each, 3 pair for 25c.
Black Cotton, at 15c, 25c for 2 pair.
Black Cashmere, The "Boss" extra special 25c a pair.
Black Fancy Hose, at 25 and 50c a pair.
Men's Natural Wool Sox, at 25c a pair.
Men's Heavy All-Wool Sox, at 25c a pair.
Men's Wool Sox—the "Startler," 15c each, 2 pairs 25c.
Men's Blue and Grey Mixed Sox, 7c a pair, 4 pairs 25c.
Men's Blue and Grey Mixed Sox 10c a pair, 3 pairs 25c.

TRIMMED MILLINERY GOES ON SALE SATURDAY, JULY 19th

To clear our Trimmed Hats quickly we have taken every trimmed Hat in the show room and divided them into two lots. Commencing Saturday, July 19th, price for Lot No. 1 will be \$2.00 each, and Lot No. 2 will be \$1 each. At such a low price they will not last long.

BIG TEA SALE

In order to clean out the balance of my Teas I have decided to mark Tea down 4c per lb., and for the next two weeks will sell

15 Cent Tea at 10 cents.

20 Cent Tea at 15 Cents.

25 Cent Tea at 20 Cents.

and in my 20c Tea I have no rival at 25c.

WM. COXALL.

ROAD NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Council of the Township of Richmond intends at its next session, to be held on the 7th day of July, 1902, to

INTRODUCE A BY-LAW FOR THE OPENING OF THE ROAD ALLOWANCE

lying between the Seventh and Eight Concessions, running from Lot No. 7 to 13 inclusive, in accordance with the survey of William R. Aylsworth, Ontario Land Surveyor. And all persons interested are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly. ABRAHAM WINTERS, Tp. Clerk. Selby, June 11th, 1902.

Albert College, Belleville, ONT.

BUSINESS SCHOOL FOUNDED 1877. Practical and thorough. Five complete courses. Many graduates occupying important places as book-keepers and shorthand reporters. \$37 pays board, room, tuition, electric light, use of gymnasium and bath, all but books and laundry, etc., for 10 weeks—longer time at same rate. Special reduction to ministers or to two or more entering at the same time from same family or place. A specialist in Book-keeping, who is also an expert penman, and a specialist in shorthand in constant attendance. The teachers in the literary department also assist in the work. The high character of the College is a guarantee of thoroughness. New Commercial Hall one of the finest in Ontario. Catalogue with specimen of penmanship free. Address: PRINCIPAL DYER, D. D., Belleville, Ont.

Buy your binder twine before the price advances. Plymouth twine is the best. BOYLE & SON.



KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

SEVERAL tons of scrap iron. Several large iron tanks—suitable for barn cisterns. A large quantity of second-hand sash with lights—suitable for barns and outhouses. Large number of strong iron barriers for doors and windows—suitable for barns, cellars, etc. Tables, benches, stone posts, stone window sills and door sills, iron window shutters, iron shelf boxes, and other articles of no further use to the penitentiary, will be sold at private sale. Building stones, macadam, gravel and stone-shed siftings for roads, drives and walks, always on hand for sale.

J. M. PLATT, Warden.

Kingston, June 24th, 1902.

Merit Recognized.

Bill—Do you think it impossible to keep a good man down?

Jill—No not if he's dead

Goodbye!

Goodbye, Mistah Winter; Yo' race is sho'ly run. Yander sets a bluebird Primpin' in de sun!

Natural Question.

"He talks of trouble, but he doesn't know what trouble is."

"Why? Isn't he married?"

An increased King of England. Writing of Prince Albert in an article in the Century on "The Royal Family of England," Professor Oscar Brownning says:

From the first the prince identified himself with the queen in all her labors. They had one mind and one soul. Rising every morning with the dawn, the prince went into his work-room, where their two tables stood side by side, and read all their correspondence, arranging everything for the queen's convenience when she should arrive. He knew all her thoughts and assisted all her actions, yet so adroit and self-sacrificing was his conduct that all the merit and popularity came to her. The people had no idea that he interfered with public affairs, yet had they reflected they must have known that it was inevitable. Once during the Crimean war, when the notion got abroad that the prince had intervened, there were tales of treason and of sending him to the tower. Yet on the day of the prince's death, on that cold, ice-bound Saturday, Charles Kingsley said to the present writer, "He was king of England for twenty years, and no one knew it."

Druggists' Colored Bottles.

Those huge glass bottles of red and yellow and blue water which are called show bottles are gradually ceasing to be a feature of the decoration of druggists' windows. In the past they were as necessary to every druggist as a red and white pole is to a barber shop, but they have not, as the pole has, a well defined history. All that druggists know of them is that they have been always used as window ornaments. The brilliant liquids that they contain are made cheaply and plainly of chemicals and water. Thus a solution of copper and ammonia makes blue. Bichromate of potash makes orange. Aniline dyes have of late been used in the chemicals' place, but the liquids faded in a strong sunlight and have frequently to be renewed. The liquids colored chemically, on the other hand, last well nigh forever.

DR. WAUGH, DENTIST.

163 PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON

WILL VISIT ODESSA

2nd MONDAY OF EACH MONTH

PRICES:

A Set of Teeth for

A Gold Filling.....

A Silver Filling.....

A Cement Filling.....

PAINLESS EXTRACTION 25c
ALL WORK FULLY GUARANTEED
50c

CLAREVIEW.

The farmers in this section are complaining of so much rain that it is impossible for them to save their crops.

Mr. Michael James, Queen's was a guest of E. Mellon this week. Mr. Michael Donahoe is engaged building a drive house for I. Hogan.

Mr. John Sullivan has erected a drive house.

Huckleberry picking is the order of the day.

Mr. Joe McGrath is on the sick list. Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McGrath made a business trip to Tweed on Monday.

The sad news of the death of Thomas Murphy, Erinsville, has a gloom over his many friends in this section. Mr. Murphy was a victim of consumption; besides his mother leaves two brothers and three sisters to mourn their loss. He was a son of M. S. Murphy and a member of the R. C. Church. His remains were placed in White Lake Cemetery.

Children Cry for
CASTORIA

NANEE EXPRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

ANADA—FRIDAY, JULY 18th, 1902.

You want the best
your hard-earned money
in buy, and here is the
ore to get it.

weed Pants in plain brown and
best 50c. Knicker we have ever
putation for Boys' Pants.
orment of sizes in the following
each; Boys' Blue Serge Knicker,
00 each.

for 25 Cents.

the entire make-up;—ties are so
o have such a whim.
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you at 15c each, or 25c for two.
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nd 25c a pair.
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nd Plate Gold and White Pearl,

nd Dark Grey
dy-to-wear

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before.
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all.

veralls from the "W. E. Sanford
you any size. Don't forget we
l" and "Paragon" Overalls. If
nd get your money back. \$1.00

CAR WORKS TO BE REMOVED

If they are Removed from Deseronto
will Napanee Get Them?

A Deputation from the Town Council
interviews Mr. E. W. Rathbun.

Recently a letter appeared in these
columns in reference to the removal of the
car works from Deseronto, owned by the
Rathbun Co. The council took the matter
in hand and appointed a committee com-
posed of Mayor Rustan, Councillors
Williams, Madole and Lapum, and the
town clerk, Mr. Jas. E. Herring, to per-
sonally interview Mr. E. W. Rathbun and
offer such inducements as in their opinion
would be agreeable to Mr. Rathbun and to
the ratepayers of Napanee. Thursday
evening, July, 11th, the above named com-
mittee drove to Deseronto and had an
interview with Mr. Rathbun at his resi-
dence. They extended an invitation to
Mr. Rathbun to locate the above works at
Napanee, in case it was decided to remove
them from their present location. As an
inducement exemption from taxes, free
water for fire protection etc., and free light,
were offered. We understand the propo-
sition of the committee will be favorably
considered. The choice of location lies
between Napanee and a farm site in
Richmond, north of Deseronto, which is
known as the old Bowen farm, Napanee
certainly has the advantage in respect to
location. We have lots of room and will
soon be on a direct line of the Bay of
Quinte Railway, convenient for the railway
co's work, convenient for the Rathbun
Company, convenient to water and light
and for yard room, all of which is required.
The works, in all probability, will not be
removed this year, and by that time the
Bay of Quinte extension from Napanee to
Deseronto will undoubtedly be completed,
and will add materially to Napanee's
advantages. It is hoped that the induc-
ements are sufficient to secure their location
here.

A full stock of hay fork rope and pulleys
always on hand.

BOYLE & SON.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

The following is a list of the successful
candidates at the recent examinations at
Napanee:

Jack Anderson,	Harold Anderson,
Ernest Anderson,	Roe Arnold,
Roland Daly,	Alec Barker,
Frank Davis,	Ernest Gordianer,
Melville Hall,	Keith Johnston,
Arthur Jones,	Sheldon Joice,
Percy Joice,	Wm. Kenny,
James Magee,	Claud McKim,
Joe McNeil,	Fred. Norris,
Craig McIntyre,	Robert Rennie,
Depew Rose,	Willie Savage,
Percy Shorey,	Kenneth Shorey,
Earl Vanslatine,	Bruce Whittington,
Frank Wilson,	Lulu Amey,
Ellen Ansley,	May Aesselstine,
Laura Barnhardt,	Ethel Bartlett,
Helen Bellhouse,	Elma Bushnell,
Grace Calder,	Mabel Chalmers,
Winnifred Chinneck,	Leah Clapp,
Edna Connolly,	Allie Craig,
Nellie Gault,	Lulu Graham,
Helen Herrington,	Lena Howe,
Stella Hudgins,	Florence Johnston,
Rose Joy,	Della Loucke,
Annabell Mazee.	Ethel McCutcheon.

BEEF TALLOW WANTED IN CAKES

Will pay the highest market price for a quantity deliv-
ered at our Lumber Yard, Napanee.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY.

R. Shipman, Agent.

Choice Meats.

We handle all kinds of Cooked Meats,
including Fearman's selected Pea Meal Ham,
Fearman's Three Star Hams—Tongue, English
Brawn, Head-Cheese, Frankfords, etc.

Beef, Lamb, etc. away down in price.

Sugars at Same Old Price.

J. F. SMITH, EAST END GROCER.

PERSONALS.

Messrs. Charles Baker and wife, and
Guy Baker, of Ottawa, are spending a week
in town renewing old acquaintances.

Miss Allie Craig is spending her holidays
the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Andrew
Garrett, Brookville.

Rev. N. A. Alexander, of Virden, Man.,
spent last week the guest of Mr. A. Alexan-
der, Bridge st.

Miss Minnie Smith, milliner, of Tilson-
burg, is spending her vacation in Napanee.

Miss Carrie Wilson, of Kingston, is the
guest of Miss Carrie Williams, East St.

Miss Hester Carscallen, of Dresden,
spent last week the guest of her uncle, Mr.
T. G. Carscallen, M.P.P.

Mrs. McGuir and children, spent last
week guests of Mrs. J. R. Dafos.

Mrs. Archie Fairbairn is spending a few
days this week the guest of Mrs. Sandy
Grant, Tweed.

Mrs. Dudley L. Hill and children and
Miss Hewett left on Friday last to spend
the summer in Orillia.

Dr. Harry Douglas and little daughter,
Bella, of Independence, Iowa, are guests
of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry
Douglas, East st.

Mrs. C. A. Graham returned from a
week spent with relatives in Picton.

Florence Minchinton is spending her
holidays with friends in Toronto.

Camp Le Nid opens on Saturday with
a goodly number of campers, from far and
near. This popular summer resort attracts
seekers after rest and recreation from all
over the country.

C. Fessenden, Peterboro, will rest from
his duties at Camp Le Nid for the next
month.

Mr. Perry Galt is spending his holidays
with relatives in Deseronto.

Messrs. Clarence Scott and Charlie
Black, of the Robinson Co., are spending
their holidays in Ottawa, guests of Mr.
Scott's parents.

Miss Lillian Dalton, of Deseronto, was
in town on Wednesday.

Miss Mabel Downey spent last week the
guest of Miss Edna Allison, Adolphus-
town.

Mrs. Irvine Scott and children, of
Rochester, arrived on Sunday to spend two
months, guests of Mrs. John Wilson.

Mrs. (Judge) Wilkison made a trip to
Kingston last Wednesday.

Miss Gertie Chapman and Miss Annie
Marsh leave next week to visit relatives in
Watertown.

We have much pleasure in reporting the
marriage of Miss Minnie Atkins, formerly
of Napanee, to Mr. W. B. Cameron, of
Fort Francis, Ont.

Judge Wilkison left for Oswego Wednes-
day evening.

Mrs. Eakins, son Gray and H. Warner
made a trip to Yarker and Colebrooke on
Wednesday last.

Rev. McDonald, of Napanee, was in
Picton last Sunday and preached two good
sermons.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pollard, of Napa-
nee, missed excursion train over Bay of
Quinte for Thousand Islands, took fast
train over Grand Trunk, and was in King-
ston plenty of time for steamer.

Mr. Frank Morris spent Sunday last in
Brookville.

Mr. Arnold Wolfe has secured a good
position on G.T.R. at Brockville.

Mrs. (Dr.) Eakins, of Toronto, and H.
Warner took in the Ballanville excursion

our advertisements the same line the space to as we have so much as this bargain lasts we must tell se suits and examined them, say before. possible value that can be secured.

all.
Overalls from the "W. E. Sanford you any size. Don't forget we d" and "Paragon" Overalls. If and get your money back. \$1.00

5c.
cial 25c a pair.
r.
r.
pair.
ch, 2 pairs 25c.
r, 4 pairs 25c.
t pair, 3 pairs 25c.

SATURDAY, 19th.
JULY
v room and divided them
id Lot No. 2 will be \$1.50

DR. WAUGH,
DENTIST.
PRINCESS KINGSTON.
SET,
WILL VISIT ODESSA
d MONDAY OF EACH MONTH.

PRICES:
of Teeth for \$6 00
id Filling..... 1 00
rer Filling..... 50
nent Filling..... 25

AINLESS EXTRACTION 25c.
WORK FULLY GUARANTEED.
Dtt

CLAREVIEW,
e farmers in this section are coming of so much rain that it is ssible for them to save their hay. . Michael James, Queensboro, a guest of E. Mellon this week. . Michael Donahoe is engaged ing a drive house for Peter n. John Sullivan has erected a new house. eckleberry picking is the order of ay. . Joe McGrath is on the sick list. . and Mrs. Jas. McGrath made a less trip to Tweed on Monday. e sad news of the death of Mr. as Murphy, Erinsville, has cast om over his many friends in this n. Mr. Murphy was a victim of mption; besides his mother he s two brothers and three sisters urn their loss. He was a son of Murphy and a member of R. C. Church. His remains were d in White Lake Cemetery.

Children Cry for
ASTORIA.

Roland Daly,
Frank Davis,
Melville Hall,
Arthur Jones,
Perry Joice,
James Magee,
Joe McNeil,
Craig McIntyre,
Depew Rose,
Percy Shorey,
Earl Vanalastine,
Frank Wilson,
Ellen Ansley,
Laura Barnhardt,
Helen Bellhouse,
Grace Calder,
Winnifred Chinneck,
Edna Connolly,
Nellie Gault,
Helen Herrington,
Rose Joy,
Annabell Magee,
Ila McKim,
Ethel Ravin,
Jessie Sills,
Eliza Soby,
Gladys Trumpour,
Alec Barker,
Ernest Gordanier,
Keith Johnston,
Sheldon Joice,
Wm. Kenny,
Claud McKim,
Fred. Norris,
Robert Rennie,
Willie Savage,
Kenneth Shorey,
Bruce Whittington,
Lula Amey,
May Asselstine,
Ethel Bartlett,
Elma Bushnell,
Mabel Chalmers,
Leah Clapp,
Allie Craig,
Lulu Graham,
Lena Howe,
Florence Johnston,
Della Loucks,
Ethel McCutcheon,
Myrtle Norris,
Mae Shorey,
Nellie Sills,
Marion Stevens,
Ida Woodcock.

Successful candidates at Bath.
Clarence Brisco
Dalton Charters,
Roy McDonough,
John Stratton,
Genevieve Aylesworth,
Mabel Fairfield,
Leona Fretz,
Edith Henderson,
Helen Loyet,
Sadie Tugwell,
Dora Weese,
Rupert Chown,
John Duffett,
Dan McKenty,
Archie Wright,
Fanny Forrester,
Jennie Glen,
Mabel Lewis,
Frankie Reid,
Etta Weese,
Cassie Wartman.

List of successful candidates at Entrance Exams. at Newburgh and Tamworth.

NEWBURGH.
Helen Ballance,
Lena Benjamin,
Evelena Clancy,
Myrtle Freeman,
Lillian Hill,
Nellie Mills,
Pearl Peterson,
Jean Riley,
Lizzie Stock,
Bellva Warner,
Pearl Wood,
Puscell Amey,
Aylesworth Bell,
Herbert Cameron,
Russell Conway,
Clarence Ewart,
Charles Lowery,
Carroll McDonald,
Fred Richards,
Percy Shewell,
Edward Wales,
Mabel Ballance,
Lena Calder,
Eva Gallagher,
Lizzie Hawley,
Edith Husband,
Lilly Montgomery,
Jessie Pybus,
Mabel Stover,
Ida Sutton,
Florence Warner,
Pearl Wilson,
Claude Asselstine,
Fred Bell,
Walter Caton,
Robert Emberley,
Carl Hawley,
Harvey Lucas,
Charles O'Neil,
Harry Scouter,
John Stevenson,

TAMWORTH.
Ferguson, Black,
Hugh Evans,
Ottis Huffman,
Bert Reid,
Harry VanLuvan,
Agnes Fleming,
Stella Lynch,
Maggie O'Brien,
Aggie Young,
Mathew A. Byrnes,
Edward Huffman,
Patrick J. O'Neil,
Frank Storms,
Charlotte Carroll,
Mary Harrison,
Marian Murphy,
Myrtle Wood,

The Sight Of It Whets The
Appetite.

Malt Breakfast Food
Always a Welcome Dish At
The Morning Meal.

Many Use It Twice a Day in the
Hot Weather.

Malt Breakfast Food is a blessing to thousands in the hot weather. Amongst those who toil with brain and muscle, a large proportion have weak and failing appetites, and were it not for a relished dish of delicious Malt Breakfast Food, the duties and labors of the day could not be properly met. Malt Breakfast Food whets the weary appetite. It is always a welcomed dish at the morning meal. Many with great advantage use it for breakfast and supper in the hot weather. Try it for a week and note your gain in strength. Your Grocer recommends it.

days this week the guest of Mrs. Sandy Grant, Tweed.

Mrs. Dudley L. Hill and children and Miss Hewett left on Friday last to spend the summer in Orillia.

Dr. Harry Douglas and little daughter, Bella, of Independence, Iowa, are guests of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Douglas, East st.

Mrs. C. A. Graham returned from a week spent with relatives in Picton.

Florence Minchinton is spending her holidays with friends in Toronto.

Camp Le Nid opens on Saturday with a goodly number of campers, from far and near. This popular summer resort attracts seekers after rest and recreation from all over the country.

C. Fessenden, Peterboro, will rest from his duties at Camp Le Nid for the next month.

Courtland Lapum, Scranton, Pa., is visiting his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Sperry Rockwell, and other relatives in town.

Dr. Oscar Daly has returned from a six months' stay in England, where he went to perfect himself in his profession.

Frank McCay, Montreal, is spending a couple of weeks with relatives in town.

Miss Addie Chinneck entertained a number of her lady friends Saturday afternoon, progressive euchre.

Miss Maudie Hurst is spending a part of her vacation with her aunt, Mrs. Hiram Cline, Richmond.

Miss Susie Hunter, who has been attending Business College in Toronto, is home for the holidays.

Miss Mabel McCerty, of Campbellford, is the guest of her friend, Miss Myrtle Scott.

Mrs. Albert Bartlett add two children, of Rochester, arrived in town on Friday on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Huff. Mr. Bartlett is expected to join them the last of the week when they will leave for camp at Huff's Wharf.

Mrs. Willis Campbell and two children returned on Friday last from a two weeks' visit with friends in Belleville.

Mrs. Harry Bott and son, of Chicago, are spending the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, Newburgh road.

Miss Blanche Madole, nurse-in-training at New York, is spending her holidays with her parents.

Mr. Charlie Miller, of New York, is home on a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sid. Miller, John st.

Miss Alice Birrell returned from Ottawa last week.

Miss Blanche Gibbard, of New York, is home on a visit to her parents.

Miss Lillie Allen, of Toronto, is on a visit to her father, Mr. R. B. Allen.

Miss Hessie Gibbard was "at home" to a number of her little friends on Saturday afternoon last. All report Miss Hessie an entertaining hostess.

Mr. Clinton Rose, of Tamworth, was in town on Monday.

Mr. Wesley Collier is spending this week in Peterboro.

Mr. John Cathro arrived home from the Kingston Hospital on Tuesday. He left on Wednesday in company with his mother to spend a few weeks in Lindsay.

Miss Riddle left on Tuesday for the west. She will visit her sister in Winnipeg for a couple of months.

Misses Bessie and Irene Osborne, of Rochester, are visiting friends and relatives at Napanee.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bicknell and son, of Rochester, are spending a few days this week in Napanee and Camden East.

Mr. Walter Vanalastine left on Wednesday for Winnipeg, where he has secured a situation.

Miss Nettie Huff, of Buffalo, arrived in town on Monday to spend her vacation.

Mr. Ed. Huff, of Campbellford, spent Tuesday in town.

Miss Stella Douglas left on Wednesday to spend her vacation with her grandmother, Mrs. J. W. Fuller, Tamworth.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Douglas returned from their eastern trip on Tuesday.

Miss Annie Fennell, for a number of years clerk in Lahey & Co's. store, will leave shortly for Rochester.

marriage of Miss Minnie Atkins, formerly of Napanee, to Mr. W. B. Cameron, of Fort Francis, Ont.

Judge Wilkison left for Oswego Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Eakins, son Gray and H. Warner made a trip to Yarker and Colebrooke on Wednesday last.

Rev. McDonald, of Napanee, was in Picton last Sunday and preached two good sermons.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pollard, of Napanee, missed excursion train, over Bay of Quinte for Thousand Islands, took last train over Grand Trunk, and was in Kingston plenty of time for steamer.

Mr. Frank Morris spent Sunday last in Brockville.

Mr. Arnold Wolfe has secured a good position on G.T.R. at Brockville.

Mrs. (Dr.) Eakins, of Toronto, and H. Warner, took in the Belleville excursion, last Friday.

Miss Ida Miller, of Kingston, has been appointed Superintendent, of Nurses, for Royal Medical College, of Montreal.

Mrs. George I. Ham and family, of Mexico City, are spending the summer at the new Gananoqui Hotel, on the St. Lawrence.

Miss Pearl Grieve, of Napanee, left for Campbellford, on Tuesday to visit friends.

Mrs. Schrank and children, of Detroit, are visiting her parents, Mrs. William Paul, Roblin.

Mr. George M. Paul, of Philadelphia, returned home on Friday, after spending a week with relatives in Roblin and Napanee.

Miss Carrie McMillan, of Woodstock, is spending her holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert McMillan, East st.

Mr. Allan Gleason was the guest of Mr. John Quinn, Tweed, a few days this week.

Miss Adda Reid left on Tuesday for a week's visit with friends in Centreville.

Mr. Jno. Carson spent Tuesday in Kingston.

Mr. W. H. Boyle spent Thursday in Kingston.

Mrs. Emma. Scott has returned from a month's visit in Toronto.

Miss Minnie Miller, nurse in-training in New York city, arrived home this week to spend the holidays.

Mrs. William Burns, of New York, is expected home to day, (Friday) on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Lovry.

Miss Jessie Asselstine, of New York, formerly of Moscow, is the guest of Mrs. Alf Knight.

Mr. Aubrey Pringle arrived home on Thursday, to spend the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Pringle.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Ross and daughter Katinka, and Miss Nellie Ross, of Avery Ave., Terrace, Detroit, are guests of Mr. Wilder and G. B. Joy, this week.

Miss Allie Mariow and Muriel Paul are spending their holidays in Camden East.

Mr. John Brandon, of Ontario Business College, Belleville, is home for the vacation.

Master Charlie Ellis and Gerald Lyons, left Tuesday for camp at Adolphustown.

Mrs. W. P. Reeve and three children left to-day, (Friday) for Merrickville, after spending a month in town.

Miss Leah Sherwood, New York, is home on her holidays.

Misses Gladys and Alma Hawley, of Tordnto, are guests of Mrs. Alf. Knight.

BIRTHS.

PRICE—At Newburgh, on July 10th, 1902, to Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Price (nee Miss Lillie Baker) a son,

WEBSDALE—At Napanee, on Wednesday, July 16th, the wife of Mr. Albert Websdale, of a daughter.

Until after the season's threshing commences I will remain at home on Tuesday Saturday forenoons to grind all grists on hand. JAS. A. CLOSE.

Gas on the Stomach, result of imperfect digestion pressing up against the heart, it excites alarming symptoms. Instant relief is afforded by taking half an hour after the meal, ten drops of Polkon's Nerviline in a little sweetened water. Nerviline aids digestion, expels the gas and imparts a sense of comfort. Nerviline is good for lots of other things, and wise people keep a 25c bottle in the house for rheumatism, cramps, neuralgia, toothache &c. Try it.

HOUSEHOLD.

HOT WEATHER DISHES.

Baked Custard.—Three cups of rich milk, four eggs lightly beaten, 4-cup sugar (scant), few grains salt; strain in a buttered baking dish, sprinkle with nutmeg. Place dish in pan of hot water and bake in slow oven until firm, which may be readily determined by introducing a knife through custard; if knife comes out clean custard is sufficiently baked. While baking care must be taken that water surrounding baking dish does not boil, otherwise custard will whey. We must remember that eggs and milk in combination must be cooked at a low temperature. This may be made in individual molds.

Iced Russian Tea.—Pour sufficient boiling water over six level tablespoons English breakfast tea in a tea pot; let it infuse for a moment or two, then draw off (there should be water enough to generously cover tea); to this add a pony of Jamaica rum and three pints of boiling water; infuse for five minutes and serve in glasses half full of cracked ice. A thin slice of lemon and a preserved strawberry is added to each. We imitate our Russian friends by adding a maraschino cherry and a few drops of lemon juice to each glass.

Ivory Cream With Coffee Sauce.—One tablespoon granulated gelatin, one-quarter cup cold water, whip from three and a half cups cream, one-quarter cup scalded cream and one-third cup powdered sugar. Process: Soak the gelatin in cold water, dissolved in scalded cream, strain into a bowl and add sugar. Set bowl in pan of cracked ice, and stir constantly until mixture begins to thicken, then cut and fold in the whipped cream, adding it in thirds. If the gelatin mixture thickens too much melt it over hot water, and then cool before adding cream. Turn mixture into a fancy ring mold, chill and serve with coffee sauce.

Coffee Sauce.—One and one-half cups thin cream or rich milk, two-thirds of a cup ground Java coffee, one-third cup sugar, three-quarters of a tablespoonful arrow root, one-eighth teaspoonful salt and one and one-half teaspoons brandy. Scald the coffee and milk and let stand twenty minutes. Mix the ingredients and pour over the hot mixture which has been strained. Cook five minutes and add brandy slowly. Serve hot around ivory cream or vanilla cream.

Cherry Ice.—Four cups water, two cups sugar, four cups pitted cherries and one-half cup cherry pits. Process: Prepare a syrup by boiling water and sugar together ten minutes; pit the cherries, reserving all the juice; crack the pits and add to the syrup and boil ten minutes. Rub through strainer and strain liquor through double cheesecloth; cool and freeze.

Devilled Eggs.—Boil six eggs hard, cut in halves lengthwise, remove yolks and rub them through sieve, add mixed mustard, salt and a few grains of cayenne, chopped parsley, a few drops of onion juice. Moisten with boiled dressing; add salt whites. Serve on a dish garnished with heart leaves of crisp lettuce.

Best and Cheese Butter Sandwiches.—Chop three boiled beets very fine, add one-half cup pecan meats finely chopped; moisten slightly with French dressing. Work to a paste three parts of grated cream cheese and one part of butter; spread circles of thinly sliced white bread with the cheese butter and round

vines, and finished with cord and tassels. The tassels should reproduce the hop bells. Pine needles are fine for the heavier porch cushions, and so are red clover tops, though the latter are likely to get dusty in a short time. After all nothing is better for pillows and mattresses than the soft inner husks of well ripened corn. Throw away all coarse dark pieces, and use only the fine white ones that will be so abundant in the fall; spread in a cool airy place to dry, and tie up in paper bags until wanted. Then you can make any number of pillows with a mind at ease on the question of filling.

SMALL FRUIT COMBINATIONS.

Raspberry and Currant Cream.—Cover one ounce gelatin with one cup cold water, and let stand until soft. Then add another cup boiling water, and stir until the gelatin is all dissolved. Add to this two-thirds cup raspberry juice and a little over one-third cup currant juice. Sweeten to taste, and stir it over the fire until it reaches the boiling point. Then strain, and stand it aside to cool. Add one-half cup powdered sugar to one pint sweet, rich cream, and whip to a stiff froth. Add this to the fruit juice, and whisk all together until it is quite stiff. Turn it into a wetted mold, and pack in ice until stiff enough to turn out. Turn into a glass dish and garnish with fine ripe raspberries and currants thoroughly chilled and dusted with granulated sugar.

Raspberry and Currant Dumplings.—Beat two eggs very light with two level tablespoons each butter and sugar. Add one-half pint milk. Sift two cups flour with two level teaspoons baking powder and a pinch of salt. Add the flour to the eggs and milk, and beat to a smooth thick batter. Have ready one cup raspberries, and one-third cup currants, washed, drained and floured. Add these to the batter. Drop this batter by the spoonful, a few at a time, into a kettle of boiling, salted water. Cover closely, and boil ten minutes, or a little longer. If the batter does not seem sufficiently thick, add a little more flour. When the dumplings are done, serve at once with a sweet sauce.

BOILING WATER FOR STAINS.

Ordinary fruit stains may be removed by pouring boiling water through them. It must actually be boiling, and really two persons should undertake the removal of the stain. One should hold the cloth out rather smoothly over a basin, and the other should pour slowly a pot of boiling water over, and through the stained part. Tea and coffee stains may usually be got rid of by just this use of boiling water.

SHED BLOOD LIKE WATER

LEWANIKA IS NOW NO LONGER A SAVAGE.

Horrible Orgies of the African Chief Disappear—Result of Christianity.

Some time ago an African potentate, named Lewanika, paid a visit to King Edward, with whom he smoked a few choice cigars. Interesting details regarding the chieftain are contained in a letter from Captain Alfred Bertrand, of the Swiss Federal army, a well-known explorer and traveler, who tells of the remarkable changes which have recently taken place in Barotseland, whence the said potentate comes. He says:

"There can be no doubt that Lewanika is the most picturesque personage invited to King Edward's reception, and his presence has at-

ed as a sort of divinity, ruled by terror alone, shedding blood like water. He had at his orders a code of tortures each more terrible than the last. I will only describe one, the Seruyi, or warrior ants. A wretched victim (sometimes a chief) would be bound, smeared with honey, and placed in the track of an advancing column of these creatures. He might live for days, being literally devoured alive by millions of mandibles.

BURNING ALIVE.

"Burning alive was a common, often daily occurrence, and the ordeal by boiling water the only semblance of trial. If they happened to be chiefs, the accused parties only submitted to it by proxy of their wives or slaves.

"Now the ordeal is abolished, and a rough but regular judicial procedure has taken its place. Punishments are undoubtedly severe, but the stake and the torture are not among them. The mission station of Lealui now occupies the witch burner's hillock, the ancient place of execution.

"Every month Lewanika and his chiefs used to celebrate the new moon by orgies of strong native beer drinking. When I visited Lealui he had already forbidden the making and consumption of intoxicants throughout the country, and has set the example by himself becoming an abstainer. To-day I am assured he has not tasted alcohol for seven years.

REAL CHRISTIANITY.

"Although Lewanika still clings to polygamy and some other pagan practices, he encourages others, even his own children, to become Christians.

"But the Barotsi mission has produced real, and not merely outward professors of Christianity. Among these I may mention his son and heir Litia, his niece Akanangiosa, a great chieftainess in her own right, and Mokamba, his son-in-law, and Prime Minister, who is now in England with him. Litia was the first to set the example of having but one wife, whom he treats with the respect due to a woman in a Christian country.

"Much remains to be done; there is still a very dark side to Barotsi life, nor are the individuals here mentioned, full blown saints; far from it. But when we think of what they have emerged from, we realize that there have been transformations indeed."

GYPSY READ KING'S HAND

SHE SAYS THE SOVEREIGN WILL GET WELL.

Claims to Be an Egyptian and to Be Descended From Great Seers.

There is living in Toronto a gypsy who says that in 1896 she held the hand of King Edward and told him that his mother would soon die, that he would be King, that he would be taken seriously ill, but that he would eventually recover and live to be crowned. Thus far the prediction has come true, and the whole world is hoping for the consummation of the prophecy, the restoration to complete health.

Recently a newspaper reporter called on this gypsy at their encampment in a large vacant field in the west end of the city.

They are not the gypsies of popular every-day fiction. The squalling, bawling, howling children were absent. The dogs, the lean horses, the covered wagons, with the loose spokes and ill-tired wheels, were not there. Just three tents, and in one tent the woman who claims that the King will recover.

A Gypsy With Her Woman

of his in Toronto who have called on me that this prediction has come true."

"Many people laugh at fortune telling?" queried the interviewer.

"Yes, I know they do. Yet you would be surprised if I were to tell you of the many predictions fulfilled. Not long ago a woman came to see me, and I predicted that she would die shortly, and warned her to prepare. That woman was killed here in Toronto in less than 2 hours.

"Gypsies who are fortune tellers are born and not made. Do you see those kettles, those pans?" pointing to polished tinware, the gypsy stated that they had been in the family for over 800 years.

"I suppose you know that if the King dies your reputation as a revealer of futures will be badly shattered?"

In answer to this the gypsy merely said, "My grandmother was born on the Nile, and Nile gypsies see the future so clearly they make few mistakes."

PARIS PRO-BOERS.

Though Loud in Outcry They Fail in Performance.

In Le Figaro, of Paris, there is an interesting interview with a citizen of the Transvaal, a native of Pretoria, who was a teacher in Cape Town, and afterwards joined Boer commando. In September 1901, he was taken prisoner at Beersdorp, and sent to Middleburg, whence he escaped, and managed to reach Mozambique. There he was given a free passage on an Italian barque and landed at Genoa, going on foot and begging his bread along the Riviera to Marseilles, Lyons and Paris. The rest of his story confirms the management of the so-called pro-Boer funds started in Paris.

"I arrived," he says, "in Paris in January without a halpenny. I had been told of the committee headed by Senator Pauliat. I went to his house in the Rue Saint Georges, and they sent me to the restaurant near the Senate which he frequented. I was just coming out, and informed me that he could do nothing for me personally, and that he was too busy then to look into the matter. By his advice I went to the office of the committee in the Rue Taisboul. The secretary made all kinds of gestures, and exclaimed, 'Well, that's too good. M. Pauliat sends you here, but nothing comes out of his pocket.' The same fate awaited me at the committee known as the 'Société des Boers,' in the rue de Grenelle. There the walls were covered with prints of starving Boer children and women being ill treated in the refugee camps. I was received by a Belgian, who gave me nothing, and told me not to lose courage. I Develle, another pro-Boer Senator, handed me two francs, with the remark that he was sick of belonging to a committee to which he was never called. The wife of a minister sent out a servant to tell me that she could not aid me. By direct envelopes I managed to scrape the merest pittance, and I should have died of starvation had I not been taken in at the Salvation Army shelter in the rue de Chabrol. I am the author of an ode to Kruger, and I want to go to Belgium, where I fellow-countrymen, Fischer and Wilmans are. They are rich, and will help me. So far I have not had one offer from M. Lepine, Prefect of Police, who said that if I felt no objection, he would give me a free pass in a cellular van. I am going to avail myself of the privilege."

Needless to say that The Figaro which is always to the front in acts of charity, will defray the journey of its Boer visitor.

Rob through strainer and strain liquor through double cheesecloth; cool and freeze.

Devilled Eggs.—Roll six eggs hard, cut in halves lengthwise, remove yolks and rub them through sieve, add mixed mustard, salt and a few grains of cayenne, chopped parsley, a few drops of onion juice. Moisten with boiled dressing, refill whites. Serve on a dish garnished with heart leaves of crisp lettuce.

Best and Chees Butter Sandwiches.—Chop three boiled beets very fine, add one-half cup canned meat, finely chopped, moisten slightly with French dressing. Work to a paste three parts of grated cream cheese and one part of butter; spread circles of thinly sliced white bread with the cheese butter and equal number of circles with the beet mixture. Lay one on top of the other, press edges together and serve.

Bacon Sandwiches.—Slice some well-streaked bacon very thin, chill it on a pie tin placed on ice, then drop it in a hissing hot frying pan; turn frequently until a golden brown and crisp. Spread one side thickly of narrow strips of bread, with minced chicken and butter worked to a paste, using the proportions of one part butter and two parts chicken, season highly with salt, cayenne and finely chopped parsley. Lay a slice of crisp bacon on the other side, and fold slices together, pressing edges well.

Salmon Sandwiches.—Use one pound of salmon if fresh. Cook in a saucepan with a sliced onion, a quart of celery, half a teaspoon of lemon juice or vinegar in water sufficient to cover. Cook very gently fifteen minutes, drain and remove all skin and bones, pound fish to a paste; add one-half cup of thick cream. Season highly with salt and paprika, add lemon juice to taste and a slight grating of lemon rind. Spread between thin slices of white bread, cut in strips three inches long and an inch and a fourth wide. Serve on plate piled log-cabin fashion. This gives a pink centre to the sandwich. If the canned salmon is used do not cook it, but remove bones and skin. Treat the same as above and season a little lighter.

Cucumber Sandwiches.—Chill cucumbers, peel and slice crosswise very thin; marinate with French dressing; let stand two hours. Cut entire wheat bread in circles the same size as cucumber, and spread them with mayonnaise dressing. Sprinkle each slice of cucumber thickly with finely chopped chives, and lay a slice between two circles of bread; press edges together and serve.

SUMMER PILLOWS.

Pillows intended for summer use on the porch may be covered with common kitchen crash toweling, on which a simple design is worked in running stitches with heavy linen floss. It is surprising how handsome these pillows are, when the simple material is treated in this way and they launder well.

A writer in the *Epitomist* says that the housewife would have to keep a flock of geese like the famous flocks in Holland to fill all the lounge pillows she would like and suggests the following substitutes:

The feathers of young chickens that appear on the table are fine, if you reject those with hard stems. Many people do not know the difference between them and goose feathers. The only trouble is that young chickens do not have an immense lot of feathers.

If you will dry hops thoroughly in the warm September sunshine you will have filling fit for a queen's pillow. There is nothing so fine and fragrant as a gray linen pillow, embroidered in a hop design, and filled with the soft bells; or a dull green one to match the color of the

Horrible Orgies of the African Chief Disappear—Result of Christianity.

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"There can be no doubt that Lewanika is the most picturesque personage invited to King Edward's coronation, and his presence has attracted the attention of the English people to that little-known portion of their undeveloped estates.

"The pioneers of the Upper Zambesi have been the French Protestant missionaries—namely, the Rev. F. Coillard, the brothers Jalla and their colleagues, including several of my own countrymen from Switzerland.

"Barotseland in 1895 was almost entirely unknown and unexplored. Three travelers only had passed through it, and from their accounts we expected to take our lives in our hands. Their experiences at the hands of the Barotsi led them to paint their treachery, rapacity, cruelty and degradation in the darkest colors. All the greater was my astonishment when I saw with my own eyes the transformation both in the moral and material domain which had been effected by the mission.

FOUND SCHOOLS.

"To my astonishment, on reaching the Zambesi, I found at each of the stations churches, schools, houses, and stores, erected in situations where everything had to be made from the raw material.

"I found perfect silence and discipline, reigning in the schools and at the services. At church I was struck with the serious and intelligent demeanor of a middle-aged man, who, I learned to my surprise, was no other than Lewanika, and whom we had expected to find a blood-thirsty tyrant. Further acquaintance with him showed that the transformation was not merely an outward one. At his court we found order, cleanliness, courtesy and hospitality.

"Lewanika himself, who was ador-

ate, that he would be King, that he would be taken seriously ill, but that he would eventually recover and live to be crowned. Thus far the prediction has come true, and the whole world is hoping for the consummation of the prophecy, the restoration to complete health.

Recently a newspaper reporter called on this gypsy at their encampment in a large vacant field in the west end of the city.

They are not the gypsies of popular every-day fiction. The squalling, bawling, howling children were absent. The dogs, the lean horses, the covered wagons, with the loose spokes and ill-fitted wheels, were not there. Just three tents, and in one tent the woman who claims that the King will recover.

A TALK WITH THE WOMAN.

"My name is Gypsee Lee from Devil's Dyke, Brighton."

The speaker was a woman of perhaps thirty, with dark hair, heavy eyebrows, and blue eyes. Her face reminded one of the days of Pharaoh of the land of the Nile, of the days of the Egyptian princess, for hers was an Egyptian cast of countenance, run from the old mold.

"I have come to ask of the King."

"The King will live."

Then Gypsee Lee told how in 1896 at Epsom she held the hand of Royalty, and looking at the line of life that encircles the thumb she had pulled aside the curtain of the future, told him of his mother's death and his present illness. Taking the hand of the interviewer, the gypsy turned the palms up, and running her finger along the line that marks the fleshy part between the base of the thumb and the rest of the hand, she said, "This is the line of life, and in the hand of the King I saw the break, the illness, and the ultimate restoration to health and recovery.

"Do you know," she continued, "that the Queen was very superstitious, and often had her hand read. My grandmother read her hand, has read the hand of the present King, while I foretold to the Duke of Clarence that he would never marry."

FORETOLD BOER WAR.

"I even told Lord Roberts and General Buller of the Boer war, and my grandmother told the Queen of it, and told her, too, that she would never see the end of it.

"I also made a prediction concerning Sir George Sitwell when reading his hand in London, and have since learned through relatives

envelopes I managed to scrape the merest pittance, and I should have died of starvation had I been taken in at the Salvation Army shelter in the rue de Chabrol. I the author of an ode to Kruger, I want to go to Belgium, where fellow-countrymen, Fischer and Marans are. They are rich, will help me. So far I have had one offer from M. Lepine, chief of Police, who said that if I felt no objection, he would give a free pass in a cellular van. I am going to avail myself of the privilege."

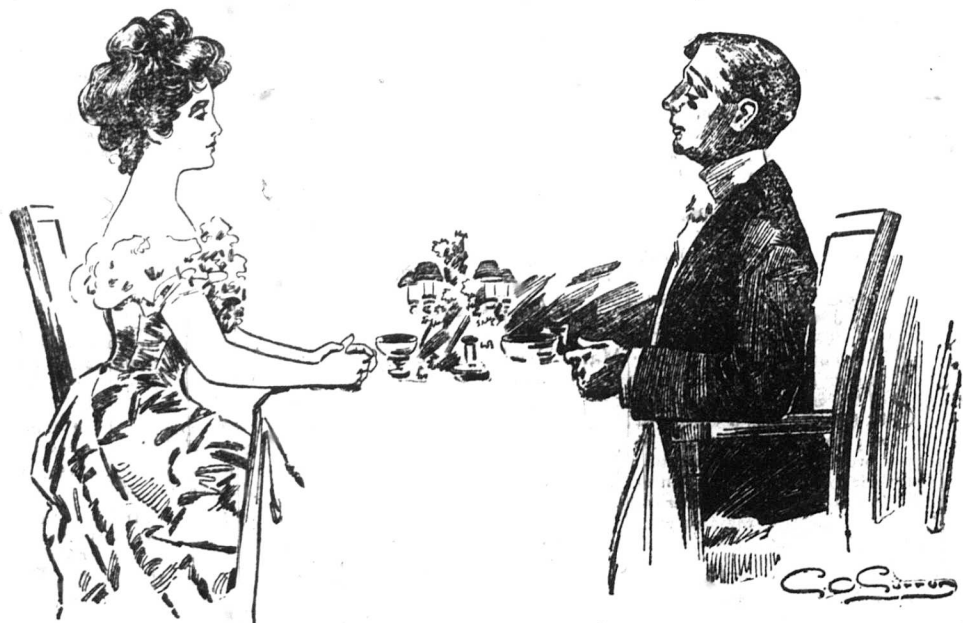
Needless to say that The Fig which is always to the front in acts of charity, will defray the journey of its Boer visitor.

IN A JAPANESE HOTEL.

A lady who was for a time in Japanese fever hospital says, describing her experiences: The patients, according to their condition were put on one of four diets. First for the very sick, rice water milk; second, "Majiri" — rice water containing a small portion of rice and milk; third, "O kai," soft rice with two eggs and milk and, fourth, ordinary diet. The first was rice (cold or hot), vegetable and occasionally fish. They never fed except at their meal times—seven, noon, and evening, but those who were very ill were ordered wine and water frequently. No patient was anxious when a delirious patient walked along the veranda, a nurse only said: "Oh! it can't help," a speech the Japanese very fond of, and assisted him to bed.

LONDON HONEYCOMBED.

As showing the extent to which the streets are honeycombed, it is interesting to note that there are about one and a half miles of ways under the thoroughfares of one square mile; that total being exclusive of the subways, to length of one mile and 661 yards that are in the city, but are under the control of the corporation. The gas, water, and hydraulic mains, the telegraph and pneumatic tubes, and the electric lighting conduits laid in the subway under the control of the corporation amount to 114 miles, being an increase of nearly three miles during the year. The electric lighting telegraph conduits contain thousands of miles of wires.



She—I made a mistake in ever marrying you
Yes; you did some girl out of a nice husband

any people laugh at fortune tellers?" queried the interviewer. "I know they do. Yet you would be surprised if I were to tell of the many predictions fulfilled. Not long ago a woman came to me, and I predicted that she would die shortly, and warned her to prepare. That woman was killed in Toronto in less than 24 hours. Gypsies who are fortune tellers born and not made. Do you know those kettles, those pans?" and pointing to polished tinware, they stated that they had been in the family for over 300 years. I suppose you know that if the gypsies your reputation as a fortune teller of futures will be badly shattered?"

answer to this the gypsy merely said, "My grandmother was born in the Nile, and Nile gypsies see the future so clearly they make few mistakes."

PARIS PRO-BOERS.

Loud in Outcry They Fail in Performance.

Le Figaro, of Paris, there is an interesting interview with a citizen of the Transvaal, a native of the Orange Free State, who was a teacher at a school in the town of Middelburg, and afterwards joined a commando. In September, 1901, he was taken prisoner at Middelburg, and sent to Middleburg, where he escaped, and managed to reach Mozambique. There he was on a free passage on an Italian steamer and landed at Genoa, going on to and begging his bread along the Riviera to Marseilles, Lyons and Paris. The rest of his story concerns the management of the so-called pro-Boer funds started in Paris. "I arrived," he says, "in Paris in January without a halpenny. I had been told of the committee headed by Senator Pauliat. I went to his office in the Rue Saint Georges, and he sent me to the restaurant near the Senate which he frequented. He just coming out, and informed me that he could do nothing for me personally, and that he was too busy to look into the matter. By his advice I went to the office of the committee in the Rue Taisbout. The secretary made all kinds of excuses, and exclaimed, 'Well, that is good. M. Pauliat sends you, but nothing comes out of his committee.' The same fate awaited me when I went to the committee known as the 'Sou Boers,' in the rue de Grenelle. The walls were covered with lists of starving Boer children and men being ill treated in the refugee camps. I was received by a woman, who gave me nothing, and told me not to lose courage. M. Pauliat, another pro-Boer Senator, led me two francs, with the remark that he was sick of belonging to a committee to which he was not allied. The wife of a minister sent out a servant to tell me that could not aid me. By directing my servant I managed to scrape up a mere pittance, and I should have died of starvation had I not been taken in at the Salvation Army in the rue de Chabrol. I am the author of an ode to Kruger, and went to Belgium, where my countrymen, Fischer and Wolans are. They are rich, and help me. So far I have only one offer from M. Lepine, Prefect of Police, who said that if I had no objection, he would give me a pass in a cellular van. I am going to avail myself of the privilege. I am not at all reckless to say that the Figaro, which is always to the front in acts of charity, will defray the journey to the Boer visitor."

TO CANADIAN BREEDERS

A MENACE TO THE LIVE STOCK TRADE.

Case Under Dispute Which May Have Far-Reaching Results.

The attention of live stock exporters, breeders and the press is called to the case of H. F. Page, of Mission City, B.C., who was compelled to pay \$1,000 duty on ten Percheron horses exported to the United States through the port of Sumas, Washington, in October, 1901. These horses were all accompanied by the proper registration papers of the American Percheron Horse Breeders' Association, as required by the laws of the United States. The contention of Collector Huestis was that, inasmuch as the animals were imported to be offered for sale they were subject to the duty. Mr. Page appealed the case, and the testimony was heard by Judge DeVries, of the Board of Appraisers, whose headquarters are in New York. This board have the case under consideration, and will render their decision some time in August.

The action of Collector Huestis has been rather severely criticised by "The Ranch," a well known agricultural paper of Seattle, Wash., to which journal he contributed the following:

DEFENCE OF HIS ACTION:

"H. F. Page, the importer you mention is an alien stock breeder residing in British Columbia. On October 18th, 1901, he imported at Sumas four stallions and six mares, making entry for same as pure bred stock, and claiming that they were entitled to free entry under the provision of article No. 475 of the existing tariff, which provides that any animals pure bred of a recognized breed, duly registered and certified as required by the regulations of the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, shall be admitted free when imported specially for breeding purposes. Pedigree certificates were presented with the entry, but as the animals were evidently imported for sale, the importer was required to deposit the amount of duty that would accrue in case the animals were found not to be entitled to free entry, and was given an opportunity to produce satisfactory evidence that they were intended specially for breeding purposes, which said evidence was lacking on entry. Neither the deputy collector at Sumas nor this office questioned the genuineness of the registration papers as intimated in your editorial, and Mr. Page well knows that was not the reason that he was required to deposit the duty. (Note: Mr. Page says, 'I never was so informed'). It was purely a question of evidence on the point of the purpose for which the animals were imported. As you are aware, Percherons are valuable for draft horses, and when imported for that purpose are subject to duty, and a proper enforcement of the tariff, as well as regard for the protection of American stock raisers alike demand a full investigation of the facts."

It therefore appears that the whole matter depends on the official interpretation of the clause,—"when imported for breeding purposes." According to Judge DeVries the question has never before been raised, although it is a well known fact that large numbers of pure bred cattle have been sent to the United States by Canadian breeders for sale at public auction and always as far as I have known.

FREE OF DUTY.

If the contention of Collector Huestis is sustained, the decision will generally be regarded as a decided injustice, and contrary to the spirit of the law. It will cause a complete

SUBMARINE VESSELS.

Novel Kind of Under-Water Diving Torpedo Boat.

All the five submarine vessels of the Holland type, provided for in the British navy estimates of 1901-2, which are identical in almost every respect with the six Holland boats just added to the United States navy, are now in the water, and it is expected that at least one of these will be found at Spithead on the 28th inst. There is, however, at the present moment on the stocks in a carefully-guarded shed in the works of Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Maxim, at Barrow-in-Furness, an extremely novel kind of under-water diving torpedo-boat, which it is confidently expected will prove the finest submarine fighting vessel the world has ever seen. It is difficult to glean many facts concerning this remarkable boat, but according to the results of inquiries made by a correspondent of the Westminster Gazette there is little doubt that the new vessel will be a vast improvement on the five boats flying the white ensign, now nearly complete.

The new submarine, it is stated, is the joint invention of Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Maxim, and of the Admiralty, and they have derived much assistance in designing it from the building of craft which are not likely, owing to their small size and narrow radius of action, to be of very much value as weapons of offensive warfare, or to be capable of acting with a fleet in all conditions of wind and weather. The new submarine, it is reported, has much larger dimensions, greater power both on the surface and submerged, and better sea-keeping qualities than the first five boats. It is further affirmed that it will be able to navigate on the surface as an ordinary torpedo-boat, it will be able to rise awash with only its conning-tower above the water to allow of its being steered, and it will sink entirely below the waves when it ranges the enemy's guns. The new boat, it is added, will carry an instrument for seeing under water, which has been invented by Sir Howard Grubb, the maker of the great telescopes. This is termed the cleptoscope, and it is a great improvement on the periscope in use on the French submarine craft. While under water, the commander of the submarine has a wide view of the surface, and can direct his craft and launch his torpedoes with unerring accuracy.

NIAGARA FALLS POWER.

Very Little of the Vast Force Now Being Used.

The immense plants being built at Niagara Falls for the generation of electricity have raised the fear in many minds that all the water in the falls would soon be used for commercial purposes. Mr. J. W. Langmuir, chairman of the Park Commission, is not at all alarmed, and affirms that beauty lovers need not be discomfited. When asked concerning this matter he said:—

"That is a question often put to me, particularly since the remarkable statement attributed to Lord Kelvin recently, that in time all the water of the Falls would be used for commercial purposes, and which I have no hesitation in saying is a very remote possibility indeed. The matter may be put in this way: The total water-power of the Falls, including the upper rapids, is stated to be equivalent to nearly six millions of horse-power. From the best information I am able to obtain, the aggregate mechanical power in use to-day in the cities of Toronto, Hamilton, London, St. Catharines, Woodstock, Galt and Berlin amounts to 40,000 horse-power. Should one-half of this total be supplied from Niagara Falls, and an equal amount

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

Near Swansea lives a man who, despite his ninety-nine years, still drinks his quart of cider a day.

Southesk street, Stockwell, was described in Lambeth Police Court as a place where fighting was the favorite female recreation.

Ping pong tables have been set up in Battersea Town Hall, and may be used by the councillors at intervals during the Council meetings.

Six hundred and twenty pounds was realized by the matinee performance of "Rosemary" at Wyndham's theatre in aid of the City of London Hospital.

Two miners were killed and another injured by a fall of coal at the Writhlington colliery, Radstock, Somerset. For sixteen years there has been no other fatal accident in the mine.

"Martha Tiddle" presented no difficulty to the postal officials when it appeared in the address on a letter this week. They delivered it safely to the addressee at Merthyr-Tydvil.

In the course of her holiday in the New Forest, Baroness Burdett-Coutts has visited a gipsy encampment at Lyndhurst, going into one of the tents and conversing with the dwellers.

While trying to recover his father's walking stick, Adelaide Hallam, aged one year and nine months, has been drowned by falling into five inches of water in a dolly tub at Loughborough.

Breed first-class hunters and harness horses and the "misfits" can be sold for troopers, was the advice given by Major Dent to the members of the Yorkshire Union of Agricultural Clubs.

Mr. Michael Henry Williams, chairman of the Cornwall Railway Company, and head of one of the largest copper smelting companies in the world, has died near Truro, aged seventy-eight.

After being sexton of Crediton church, Devon, for more than forty years, Mrs. Wollacott has just died. Her family have held appointments in connection with the church for close on 200 years.

The sea serpent has arrived early this year. A fearsome monster, 200 feet long, and furnished with four fins "as large as sails," has made his appearance off Tenby—at least a local fisherman says so.

For stealing a stick of rhubarb from a garden, a married woman belonging to Farningham, Norfolk, has been fined 18s. 1d. The odd penny was the amount at which the bench assessed the damage done.

Gorleston Parish Church bells were so disarranged by the efforts of enthusiastic amateurs to celebrate the announcement of peace that the services of a London expert have had to be called in to put the peal right.

Two defendants when charged at Stroud Police Court used such disrespectful language to the Bench that they were promptly remanded to Gloucester jail for a week to learn better manners.

Since 1870, George Bentley, aged fifty-four, has spent twenty-seven and a half years in prison. At West Ham quarter sessions last week he was sentenced to a further term of seven years' penal servitude for theft.

An old pauper at Anglesey who has seen the coronation festivities in connection with the accession of George IV., William IV., and Queen Victoria is to receive 5s a week out of relief from the guardians for the rest of his life.

... I managed to scrape up
 erest pittance, and I should
 died of starvation had I not
 taken in at the Salvation Army
 r, in the rue de Chabrol. I am
 uthor of an ode to Kruger, and
 it to go to Belgium, where my
 -countrymen, Fischer and Wol-
 ns are. They are rich, and
 help me. So far I have only
 one offer from M. Lepine, Pre-
 of Police, who said that if I
 o objection, he would give me
 e pass in a cellular van. I am
 e to avail myself of the privi-

...less to say that The Figaro,
 is always to the front in acts
 arity, will defray the journey
 Boer visitor.

N A JAPANESE HOTEL.

...ady who was for a time in a
 nese fever hospital says, de-
 ng her experiences: The pa-
 s, according to their condition,
 put on one of four diets. First,
 e very sick, rice water and
 second, "Majiri" — rice wa-
 containing a small portion of
 nd milk; third, "O kai," very
 rice with two eggs and milk;
 fourth, ordinary diet, which
 rice (cold or hot), vegetables,
 occasionally fish. They were
 fed except at their meal times
 n, noon, and evening, but those
 were very ill were ordered weak
 and water frequently. No one
 d anxious when a curious pa-
 walked along the veranda, but
 e only said: "Oh! it can't be
 d," a speech the Japanese are
 fond of, and assisted him back
 d.

LONDON HONEYCOMBED.

...showing the extent to which
 s are honeycombed, it is inter-
 e to note that there are now
 one and a half miles of sub-
 under the thoroughfares of the
 quare mile; that total being ex-
 ce of the subways, to the
 h of one mile and 661 yards,
 are in the city, but are not
 the control of the corpora-
 The gas, water, and hydrau-
 ains, the telegraph and pneu-
 tubes, and the electric light-
 onduits laid in the subways
 the control of the corporation
 nt to 11½ miles, being an in-
 ce of nearly three miles during
 ear. The electric lighting and
 aph conduits contain some
 sands of miles of wires.



American stock raisers alike demand
 a full investigation of the facts."
 It therefore appears that the whole
 matter depends on the official inter-
 pretation of the clause,—“when im-
 ported for breeding purposes.” Ac-
 cording to Judge DeVries the ques-
 tion has never before been raised, al-
 though it is a well known fact that
 large numbers of pure bred cattle
 have been sent to the United States
 by Canadian breeders for sale at
 public auction and always as far as
 I have known.

FREE OF DUTY.

If the contention of Collector Hues-
 tis is sustained, the decision will
 generally be regarded as a decided
 injustice, and contrary to the spirit
 of the law. It will cause a complete
 cessation of the trade in pure bred
 stock between this country and the
 United States; in fact, it has al-
 ready had that result, as far as the
 trade between British Columbia and
 Washington Territory is concerned.
 This is a matter of vital importance,
 not only to the Canadian breeders
 who have stock for sale, but to the
 Americans who have need of such
 stock for the improvement of their
 studs, herds and flocks. Immediate
 action should be taken by our Live
 Stock Associations, and a strong
 protest entered against such unfair
 ruling. As “The Ranch” very per-
 tinently says, “It is well known
 that many firms make a business of
 importing from Canada and from
 the Old World pure bred stock of all
 kinds; and that such stock is per-
 mitted to pass in free provided it
 is accompanied by the proper cer-
 tificates of registration. The Gov-
 ernment does not follow such stock
 after it leaves the custom office, and
 the importer is free to dispose of
 this stock to any one he likes, and
 at whatever price he can get. If
 Collector Huestis is upheld in this
 contention that pure bred stock
 must be imported for breeding pur-
 poses only, and cannot be sold or
 worked, it will paralyze the whole
 business of importing horses and in-
 jure the trade in other lines. We
 think that the various Breeders’ As-
 sociations should act on this case,
 in order to bring properly before the
 Board of Appraisers the widespread
 injury an adverse decision in the
 Page case would have on the whole
 breeding industry.”

SIMPLE, INDEED.

It seems as if the acme of frugality
 had been reached by a French officer
 who explained, with many appro-
 priate gestures, his system of sus-
 taining life on a pension of five
 francs a week.

“It is simple, verree, verree simple,”
 he said to the friend who had ex-
 pressed amazement at his feat.
 “Sunday I go to ze house of a good
 friend, and zere I dine so extraordi-
 naire, and eat so very much, zat I
 need no more till Wednesday.”

“On zat day I have at my restaur-
 ant one large, verree large, dish of
 tripe and some onion. I abhor ze
 tripe, yes, and ze onion also, and
 togezzar zey make me so seek as I
 have no more any appetite till Sun-
 day. You see, it is verree simple.”

UP-TO-DATE PROVERBS.

Every dog has his bay.
 The best thing out—fire.
 Money talks, but a little scare
 causes it to shut up tight.
 Getting in a pickle is not apt to
 make a man look well preserved.
 The preacher who rehearses his
 sermons practices what he preaches.
 A theatrical manager can't be
 judged by the company he keeps.
 It's all right to take things as
 they come, but it is better to go
 after them.
 In the stock market the man who
 is “on” hopes soon to be well off.
 It seems proper that the bed of a
 lake should be covered with a sheet
 of water.

me, particularly since the remarkable
 statement attributed to Lord Kelvin
 recently, that in time all the water
 of the Falls would be used for com-
 mercial purposes, and which I have
 no hesitation in saying is a very
 remote possibility indeed. The mat-
 ter may be put in this way: The
 total water-power of the Falls, in-
 cluding the upper rapids, is stated
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 the aggregate mechanical power in
 use to-day in the cities of Toronto,
 Hamilton, London, St. Catharines,
 Woodstock, Galt and Berlin amounts
 to 40,000 horse-power. Should one-
 half of this total be supplied from
 Niagara Falls, and an equal amount
 be used locally by the works in
 electrolytic processes, and an equal
 amount be transmitted to the Ameri-
 can side for use there, it would only
 amount to, say, 80,000 horse-
 power, so that it is very evident
 that a considerable time must elapse
 or some still more decided develop-
 ment in the use and demand for elec-
 tric power be made before the effect
 on the Falls would be noticed.”

The Ontario Power Company, the
 new rival of the Canadian Niagara
 Power Company, has secured rights
 in Queen Victoria Park at Niagara
 Falls, and will proceed to generate
 electricity there, using the Welland
 River water.

The company is to take water
 from the Welland River, and will
 lead it to the park, a distance of
 two miles. At the park an open
 canal will carry it on to the pen-
 stocks, by which it will be taken
 down the cliff to the power-house.
 Mr. J. W. Langmuir stated that the
 company had obtained additional
 rights in the park to take water
 from the Niagara River above the
 Dufferin Islands, as an auxiliary to
 the Welland River privilege.

THE TRIALS OF ROYALTY.

A chiropodist in Vienna advertises
 his business and his skill by a sign
 which bears the following inscrip-
 tion:—

Chiropodist and Pedicure. Twenty-
 five years' experience. Have treated
 corns and bunions on many of the
 crowned heads of Europe.

NOT WHAT HE EXPECTED.

“Ma wants two pounds of butter
 exactly like what you sent us last.
 If it ain't exactly like that she
 won't take it,” said the small boy.

The grocer turned to his numerous
 customers and remarked, blandly:—

“Some people in my business don't
 like particular customers, but I do.
 It's my delight to serve them and
 get them what they want. I will
 attend to you in a moment, little
 boy.”

“Be sure and get the same kind.
 A lot of pa's relations are visiting
 our house, and ma doesn't want 'em
 to come again,” the small boy ex-
 plained.

QUITS.

Two editors quarrelled, and one
 referred to the other's early career
 in his paper.

“As for our contemporary,” he
 wrote, “what can we expect from a
 man who was five years ago hawking
 from door to door with a donkey,
 and an ill-conditioned beast at
 that?”

His rival did not deny it, but in
 his next issue appeared the follow-
 ing:—

“Our contemporary says that five
 years ago we were hawking from
 door to door with a donkey, and an
 ill-conditioned beast at that.” He is
 quite right. We were so occupied.
 But we are surprised to find the
 donkey has such a good memory.”

Gooseberry wine is very nearly as
 strong as champagne. It has 11.8
 per cent. of alcohol to 12.2 per cent
 in champagne.

right.

Two defendants when charged at
 Stroud Police Court used such disre-
 spectful language to the Bench that
 they were promptly remanded to
 Gloucester jail for a week to learn
 better manners.

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 fifty-four, has spent twenty-seven
 and a half years in prison. At West
 Ham quarter sessions last week he
 was sentenced to a further term of
 seven years' penal servitude for
 theft.

An old pauper at Anglesey who
 has seen the coronation festivities in
 connection with the accession of
 George IV., William IV., and Queen
 Victoria is to receive 5s a week out-
 relief from the guardians for the rest
 of his life.

Canon Lambert, of Hull, has ob-
 jected successfully to the local
 board schools being supplied with
 copies of the National Anthem from
 which the verse containing the words
 “Confound their politics, frustrate
 their knavish tricks, etc.,” had been
 excluded.

Ten shillings a barrel was stated
 in the London Sheriff's Court to be
 the brewers' profits on the beer sup-
 plied to a tied public house on
 Tower Bridge approach, for the com-
 pulsory acquirement of which by the
 London County Council £16,000
 compensation was awarded.

Once a century the officials and
 tenants walk and define the bounds
 of Lord Derby's Westmorland estate.
 The ceremony has just been observ-
 ed. It included a walk of sixteen
 miles, a little swimming, halts for
 ale, bread, and cheese, and various
 sports, and ended with the roasting
 of a whole bullock, more sports, and
 a torchlight procession.

INCONVENIENT OBEDIENCE.

A laughable illustration of practice
 following theory, and precept carried
 immediately into example, occurred
 not long since in one of the royal
 dockyards.

The superintendent—a mild but
 zealous disciplinarian, who is ad-
 mitted to be thoroughly acquainted
 with the most insignificant details of
 his noble and gallant profession,
 from the duties of the energetic
 boatswain to those of the dignified
 commander-in-chief—was briskly pass-
 ing a sentinel, on his way to his
 official residence, when he turned
 upon the stalwart guardian of the
 royal establishment, and demanded
 the reason why he did not challenge
 him.

In vain the sentry declared that he
 knew him to be the superintendent.
 he was emphatically told his duty
 was to challenge every person who
 approached him, and, warning with
 excitement, the gallant superintendent
 exclaimed:—

“Challenge all! Challenge me, sir!”
 “Well, then,” said the sturdy
 pupil, lowering his musket and
 bringing it to the charge, “I do chal-
 lenge you. Give the parole, sir!”

And the hasty superintendent, hav-
 ing in the course of his practical in-
 struction allowed the parole to slip
 his memory, was forthwith made a
 prisoner and driven into the sentry-
 box.

So situated, the worthy preceptor
 was soon granted another oppor-
 tunity of estimating the effects of
 his teaching.

A policeman passing demanded why
 the sentry had imprisoned the gentle-
 man.

“You foolish fellow!” he said.

“Why, it is the superintendent!”

“But the only reply from the sen-
 try was the vociferous demand:—

“Give the parole!”

The policeman, deeming his uniform
 to be a sufficient authority for pass-
 ing the sentry, had also forgotten to
 learn the parole, and he, too, was
 ordered into the sentry-box, from
 which he and his distinguished fellow
 prisoner were rescued only when the
 sentry was relieved from his post.

CONFUSION OF CASTE.

Or
Gentility
Vs.
Nobility of Soul.

CHAPTER XXII.

As Frank walked back to Wood-lands after parting from Dorcas he suddenly made up his mind as to the next step that he would take. He resolved that he would tell his mother what he had done before the day ended. It was inevitable that he must know it soon, so he decided, and not unwisely perhaps, that she should know it at once. Accordingly, when they were about a part for the night, he said to her: "I want to speak to you, mother," and went up with her to her room, and told his tale.

He had been in a state of over-whelming happiness all the evening—his joyous spirits making the others wonder. Now, as he went upstairs with Mrs. Harcourt, he was still almost irrefragably elated. He knew what was before him, and yet—unlike he had fairly begun his story—he could not make himself serious. He was talking such nonsense to his mother as he walked by her side that when he suddenly checked himself at last, and declared his news to her, her first impression was that he was merely talking some mad nonsense still.

"Mother, I have got something that I want to tell you," he said to her, almost as soon as the door of her room was closed, and she had sat down before the fire. "I have got something to tell you, and you won't like to hear it; but you are a brave woman, and I never could beat about the bush, you know—so I had better have it out at once. I was at the Trelawneys' this afternoon, and—I have asked Dorcas to marry me."

Mrs. Harcourt gave one look full in her son's face—a sufficiently startled look indeed; but the next instant she caught back her flying courage.

"Frank, I think you are off your head to-night," she said, steadily.

"There is little doubt but that I am," he coolly replied. "But it is not much to be wondered at, is it? I should hardly think that the day on which a man first asks a woman to be his wife can be much like any other day in his life."

"Good heavens, Frank—are you talking seriously?" Mrs. Harcourt cried. She had started forward in her seat, and a look had come into her face which did more than anything else to sober the young man.

"Do you think that upon such a subject I should be likely to jest?" he replied quickly.

"You mean me actually to understand that you have proposed to Miss Trelawney?"

"Yes."

"The daughter of a common servant."

A hot quick flush rose to his face. "Yes—if you have so little regard for me as to put it so."

"And she has accepted you?"

"Thank God, she has!"

"Oh, Frank, in all this folly have you never thought of me?—have you never given one thought to your mother, or cared for the sorrow you were about to bring upon her?"

"Mother, I have given my thoughts to you," he said quickly. He took her hand and clasped it. "In all my happiness to-day I have never forgotten you for a moment."

"And yet you mean to break my heart?"

"No—God forbid. I mean to do something, but not that. I mean to win you to love Dorcas."

face, and she knew that unless she consented to make some compromise, with him, he would throw her bridle altogether off his neck.

She sat still for a minute without answering him. Mrs. Harcourt's nature was not an emotional one; she had strong feelings, but she was not fond of showing her feelings; she had a good deal of self-mastery, and was reticent in her displays both of joy and sorrow.

"You know we must come to some understanding together," Frank said, breaking the silence first. "As matters stand at present, I am engaged to Dorcas, but she refuses to marry me without your consent. That is—so far—a plain statement. But now the question arises—what is to be done next? Of course I shall be willing to wait a reasonable time. You know—you cannot doubt—that it would cut me to the heart to marry against your wish. But if I am to wait, mother, you must make conditions with me, or else my one object will be to persuade Dorcas to break her present resolution, and become my wife at once. Therefore, think what you can propose, for you must propose something."

And then, having made this business-like speech, the young man closed his lips, and patiently waited for his mother's reply.

It did not come for a good while, but at last—

"I will withdraw my opposition," Mrs. Harcourt said, "at the end of three years, if you will promise during that time to hold no communication with Miss Trelawney."

"You cannot expect me to agree to such terms."

"The terms are reasonable, Frank."

"How can you call them reasonable when ten minutes ago you told me I should change my mind in six months? Three years without holding any communication with her! The thing is absurd!"

"If you refuse my terms you had better propose terms of your own."

"I will wait, if you like, or eighteen months."

"I cannot agree to that." Another pause. "I will do the utmost that I can, Frank—I will take off a year. If she is all that you say she is, you cannot think a couple of years too long a time to wait for her; if I am anything to you at all, or my happiness anything, you cannot refuse this one thing to me."

And then there was a long silence again, while he tried to make up his mind what his answer would be.

Two years away from Dorcas! It seemed at first to the young man as if he could never consent to such a separation; and yet, if he refused to consent, what was the alternative on the other side?—a bare chance that she would consent to marry him, and, if she consented, alienation from the mother to whom he had been a loyal son for five-and-twenty years.

"You make it hard to me," he said slowly, after a good while.

"Can you expect that I should try to make it easy?" she answered, bitterly. "If you marry this girl, remember you ruin every hope that I have cherished for your future life."

"You ought not to have cherished hopes for me. That is one of the rocks upon which mothers are always splitting, it seems to me. You make too much of me. You are

to be also variable and impressionable, and diverted quickly from one ardent feeling to another.

"He will forget her," she thought, half triumphantly already.

She drew his face down to her before they parted, and put her arms about his neck.

"You have given me a bad sleeping draught, Frank," she said; "but, oh, my dear, do not let us quarrel! We have been friends too long for that."

"Of course we have," he answered quickly. "We have the same interests at bottom. Do you think I can ever forget all I owe you?" And he kissed her warmly as he bade her good-night.

"Perhaps I could scarcely have hoped for more success than this," he thought to himself, as he went away. "When I remember all her prejudices, and what different hopes she has had for me, and how she has no one else to care about—'Poor mother!' said the young man suddenly and tenderly.

He was resolved to have his own way, of course, but, as he went along the silent passages, he felt all at once, keenly and almost self-reproachfully, that what he had done was hard for her to bear.

(To Be Continued).

A WAR AUTOMOBILE.

New Engine of War Just Built in England.

Vickers, Sons & Maxim, the well-known English armament manufacturers, have built a war car, the invention of Mr. Frederick R. Sims, an expert who has devoted many years' experiments to this particular subject. In general appearance the car may be described as a "mobile conning tower." It measures 17 feet in length, by six feet two inches in width over all, and has been designed to carry a maximum weight of 12 tons, though the actual weight to be carried will rarely exceed six tons. The car is propelled by means of a 16-horse-power, four cylinder, light hydrocarbon motor of the Dainger type. It is provided with a special gear of four definite speeds, i.e., 1, 3, 5, 9 miles per hour. With the accelerator, however, the speed of the car can be increased 25 per cent. The car, in spite of its weight, may be brought to a dead stop when going at full speed within six or eight yards. It carries sufficient petroleum fuel for 200 miles.

The most important feature of the car is the armor protection. The armor is so designed and constructed as completely to encircle the car frame. The bow and stern of the car are ram-shaped, the angle of the nose being about 45 degrees. The extreme length of the armor, which is 18 inches off the ground, from point to point of the ram, is 28 feet. The extreme beam is 8 feet, and the extreme height 10 feet. The armor is of six-millimeter Vickers steel, and is impervious to small arms. It is attached to the car frame by means of semi-elliptical springs, on to which it is hung by stout brackets. The four semi-elliptical springs are mounted on steel trestles, suitably braced and stayed to the main frame. Both rams are fitted with couplings, and are connected with tie rods direct to the main axles, so that in case the war-car is used for haulage almost a straight axial pull is obtained. The inside top edge of the armor is provided with half-embedded rollers, so as to prevent boarding, it being impossible owing to these rollers for any hand to obtain a hold on the top of the armor.

The armament of the war-car comprises two pom-poms and two automatic quick-firing Maxim guns fitted on proper gun mountings, either in turrets or without. In the

ON THE FARM.

SILAGE IN ENGLAND.

There are many agricultural authorities in this country who maintain that silage in compressed stacks is superior in many respects to that contained in pits. In the first place the initial cost is less. If the crop is cut while still succulent, if a much is stacked each day as can be conveniently carried, the pressure applied each night and the stacking continued each day, just the right degree of heat is reached (123 degrees) which preserves the silage in a sweet state.

Stacks are more elastic as to quality than silos, as their length or width can be varied according to the amount of the crop. The stacking pressing gear is portable and can be moved to any field, thus saving the expense and time of hauling the crop.

The crops which are most desirable for use in England for silage are meadow grass, clover, tares, sainfoin lucerne and grain crops. The latter are cut when just in ear and the stalks still succulent. The presses used in the construction of silage stacks consist of two or more pairs of drums with rack teeth bolted on frame exactly opposite each other on either side of the stack, of wire ropes attached to both of each pair of drums and passing over the stack and of a lever, each stroke of which tightens the wire ropes.

The framing consists of as many timbers as there are pairs of drums, and these are let into the ground level with the surface, 3 feet apart and are long enough to project a few feet beyond each side of the stack. Pieces of rough wood placed crosswise on the floor of the stack prevent the timbers from pulling up into the stack. The spaces between these pieces of wood are filled solid with earth so as to prevent the presence of any air spaces, which would cause mold in the stack. After each day's stacking, the ropes are drawn as tight as one man's strength can make them.

It is important to finish off the stack at the top with a day's stacking of the wettest and most succulent portion of the crop, as it is there that overheating is most apt to occur. The utmost pressure must be applied from the first day's stacking, as if this precaution is neglected the heat is liable to increase beyond the required limits. After the crop is stacked, the wire ropes should be tightened carefully for several days, so as to take up slack caused by the stack settling. What is desired to use the fodder, the wire ropes are thrown off from one pair of drums at a time, so as to leave the pressure undisturbed on the rest of the stack, and the silage cut down the full width of the stack.

BEST BUTTER PRODUCERS.

The exceptional richness of the milk of the Jersey cows has earned for that breed a world-wide celebrity. In some of the milking contests which are held in connection with several of the leading cross-country shows, animals of this breed have for years been figuring to great advantage. Their excellence as butter-producing cattle was again well exemplified at the great annual show of the Royal Jersey Agricultural Society this year, where a special butter test was brought off, and where no fewer than 46 animals competed for the several prizes offered. The milk of ordinary cows that produce a pound of butter to every 21 lbs.

A hot quick flush rose to his face. "Yes—if you have so little regard for me as to put it so."
"And she has accepted you?"
"Thank God, she has!"
"Oh, Frank, in all this folly have you never thought of me?—have you never given one thought to your mother, or cared for the sorrow you were about to bring upon her?"
"Mother, I have given my thoughts to you," he said quickly. He took her hand and clasped it. "In all my happiness to-day I have never forgotten you for a moment."
"And yet you mean—to break my heart?"

"No—God forbid. I mean to do something, but not that. I mean to win you to love Dorcas."

"You cannot, Frank. A girl who could consent to be your wife, as she has consented—after seeing you scarcely more than half a dozen times, and knowing, as she must know, what her position is compared with yours—such a girl may be attractive to you, but to me—never!"

"But suppose you are assuming she has done something she has not done, mother?"

"What am I assuming she has not done?"

"You are assuming that she is ready to marry me."

"And is she not?"—in a tone of eager hope.

"Not till you consent to our marriage."

"My dear boy, why did you not tell me this at once? You have taken a weight off my heart that was near crushing me."

"Because I have told you that you have it in your own power to make me unhappy?"

"Do not put it in that way, my dear. Say rather, because you have given me the power to save you from suffering for your folly. Oh, Frank, some day—before long—you will be glad of this!"

"Glad that you will have parted me from Dorcas? Is that, then, what you mean to try to do?"

"Can you expect me to tell you that I will not? You are all I have in the world. Can I see you about to make shipwreck of yourself like this, and not prevent you—if it is possible to me?"

"And could you deliberately take it upon you to separate me and Dorcas, and never have a doubt of the wisdom of what you were doing? never have a fear in your heart that you were making shipwreck of me?"

"Oh, Frank!" the woman cried, quickly. She put her hand upon his arm. "My boy," she said, in a tone of pain, "I have lived twice as long in the world as you have. Do you think we all marry our first loves?—or mourn for them all our lives if we have to lose them? I do not make light of any disappointment you may have to suffer. I will believe that you love this girl truly, if you like—I will believe that at this moment you would be content to make any sacrifice to gain her; but go away from her, do not see her again for a year, and by the end of that time you will have come to your senses, and will thank me for having kept you from marrying her."

"Will you try me, mother?" he quickly asked. "Will you agree to my marriage at the end of a year if I promise during that time not to see her?"

"No, Frank."

"Then you do not believe your own assertion?"

"I do believe it; but if I were to make such a compact with you as you propose, you would try—you would not be conscious of it, perhaps, but you would do your utmost—to defeat me, from the mere love of victory."

"Yet, if we do not make this compact, we must make some other. If it is not to be this, what is it to be?"

separation; and yet, if he refused to consent, what was the alternative on the other side?—a bare chance that she would consent to marry him, and, if she consented, alienation from the mother to whom he had been a loyal son for five-and-twenty years.

"You make it hard to me," he said slowly, after a good while.

"Can you expect that I should try to make it easy?" she answered, bitterly. "If you marry this girl, remember you gain every hope that I have cherished for your future life."

"You ought not to have cherished hopes for me. That is one of the rocks upon which mothers are always splitting. It seems to me. You make too many plans. You expect your sons to remain children all their lives."

"If we do, we suffer cruelly for our expectations."

And then they both became silent once more, engrossed in their own thoughts.

"Dorcas would tell me to agree," he was saying to himself. "I think she would agree if my mother demanded ten years instead of two, and she would wait for me—God bless her!—I verily believe, till the ten years ended. She would do that much more surely than she would marry me now. Would any consideration indeed, make her marry me now? I doubt it. If I were to break with my mother I believe the next thing would be that I should have to break with Dorcas too—and so pretty a fiasco I should make of it! Should I leave her—well, it would only be the pain of a two years' parting, and then—peace for us all, and a welcome—or a reception, at any rate—a recognition and acceptance of my darling."

"What may not happen in two years!" Mrs. Harcourt was thinking. "Feelings that spring up quickly run a good chance of dying quickly too. He must see more of the world. He must be made to go more into society. I will have other girls to stay in the house—cultivated girls of a higher class than these two here, and he will come inevitably to compare them with Dorcas—to feel the charm of their good breeding. By degrees, surely he will forget her; have I not seen a little judicious separation cool a young man's foolish love fifty times?"

"I shall see Dorcas to-morrow," Frank said, breaking the silence at last. "If I should find that she will be content to wait, I will wait, mother—for two years. But at the end of that time you must fulfill your part of the compact—you must not only cease to oppose our marriage, but you must receive her cordially."

"That is too much to ask, Frank. You may marry Miss Trelawney, and I will not oppose your marriage, but my feeling about her unfitness to be your wife will not be likely to change. Leave that alone, however. If you come in the end to marry her I may not love her, but I shall neither slight her nor quarrel with her."

"Then I will give you my answer to-morrow."

"I have no other word to say. I think I have a right to ask that nothing of all this should be spoken of openly—to any one."

"It seems to me that that is scarcely a fair demand—though, as far as I am concerned, it makes no difference."

"If I do not quarrel with you folly, Frank, you need not quarrel with my prudence."

"Perhaps not; only your prudence puts me on fire."

"A good many things seem to do that, I think—(happily)," she added to herself.

But she did not say that last word aloud. Her son was impetuous and hot-headed—too impetuous not

slout brackets. The four semi-elliptical springs are mounted on steel trestles, suitably braced and stayed to the main frame. Both rams are fitted with couplings, and are connected with tie rods direct to the main axles, so that in case the war-car is used for haulage almost a straight axial pull is obtained. The inside top edge of the armor is provided with half-embedded rollers, so as to prevent boarding, it being impossible owing to these rollers for any hand to obtain a hold on the top of the armor.

The armament of the war-car comprises two pom-poms and two automatic quick-firing Maxim guns fitted on proper gun mountings, either in turrets or without. In the latter case the guns are equipped with shields, and the mountings are so constructed as to lower or raise the gun in or out of action. If necessary six-pounder guns may be carried. The ammunition stores carry some 10,000 rounds or more. There is sufficient platform room for 20 men.

BEEBLE JEWELRY.

Beautiful Ornaments From the Shells of Insects.

There seems to be no connection between statesmanship and fashions, at least, at first sight, says the New York Evening Post. As a matter of fact, nearly every move in the world's diplomacy is accompanied by novelties and changes in woman's attire. The entente between France and Russia revolutionized modes and replaced the corsage with the Russian blouse. Our growing intercourse with Nicaragua has brought into the market some of the odd beetle jewelry for which that country is famous. Not alone Nicaragua, but all of the Central American republics are wonderfully rich in insect life. Both butterflies and beetles are marked by the most magnificent colorings known to entomology. The aborigines, utilized many of the beetles for decorative purposes and their Spanish conquerors adopted the beautiful ornaments. Their favorite beetle writer has found to be of three classes. One is about the same shape and size as the Egyptian scarab, though a trifle flatter and very much stronger. It is coated with a green enamel of metallic lustre, which looks like a gem from some other planet. The Indians cure the beetle by drying and smoking, and mount it with golden legs. This is set upon a disk of white stone, carnelian, milk quartz, or even porcelain, which, in turn, is rimmed with gold. This is employed as a brooch, cuff button, or breastpin. Sometimes the beetle is mounted upon a thin plate of gold or silver, and is used as an earring.

The second class of beetles are of the same general outline as the tumblebug, but their wing cases are of rich, changeable purple, blue and green, with metallic lustre. The tint varies with the angle at which light strikes the surface. They are not as strong as the scarab, and are employed for making pecklaces and bracelets. Three or four are fastened together so as to form a bead, and a number of these beads are strung upon elastic cord or gold wire. When around a snowy wrist or neck they make a wonderfully striking display of color and light.

FUNERALS BY POST.

The Japanese in British Columbia are now sending the ashes of their deceased relatives and friends to Japan by post to be buried. The cost is only 75d., and in this way the heavy steamer rates are avoided.

If love is blind, it's funny that a young man can see more in his best girl than anybody else can.

BEST BUTTER PRODUCERS.

The exceptional richness of 1 milk of the Jersey cows has earned for that breed a world-wide celebrity. In some of the milking contests which are held in connection with several of the leading cross-country shows, animals of this breed have for years been figuring to great advantage. Their excellence as butter-producing cattle was again well exemplified at the great annual show of the Royal Jersey Agricultural Society this year, where a special butter test was brought off, and where no fewer than 46 animals competed for the several prizes offered. 1 milk of ordinary cows that produce 1 pound of butter to every 2½ gallons of milk is considered very fine quality; by way of contrast with it is interesting to know that several of the cows competing at the butter test produced milk of such extraordinary richness that it or took about half the quantity of ordinary milk to produce 1 pound of butter.

The cow which carried off the gold medal and £10 prize was four years old, and calved on the 1st March. She was thus 67 days in milk, and on the day of the test she produced within a small fraction of 4 gallons of milk. On being churned, 1 milk gave 3 lbs. ½ oz. of butter, at the rate of 1 lb. of butter every 13 lbs. of milk. Even better in this respect were the performances of some of the other competitors. One of these, which had been 147 days gone in milk, gave 2½ gallons of milk on the date of the trial, and this milk produced 1 lb. 150 of butter, or at the rate of 1 lb. of butter to every 12.83 lbs. of milk. As a gallon of milk may be roughly regarded as weighing 10 lbs., it was seen that this cow gave at a rate of 1 lb. of butter to a lit over 14 gallons of milk. Quite a number of the cows in this competition gave milk which yielded the rate of 1 lb. of butter to every 1½ gallons of milk, performances which show what wonderful butter producers these Jerseys are.

WEEDS IN PASTURES.

In permanent pastures weeds seldom are troublesome during the ordinary year if the pasture is well established. But some seasons pests seem to get a start and thrive in spite of all that can be done. Frequently ragweeds will come up a bluegrass sod and prove a great annoyance. Where pastures are dressed seeds of dock and thistle are often distributed and get a start, matter how careful the farmer may be.

To control these weeds the method must conform to the character of the pest. If annuals, run the mow over the pasture before seed is matured. This will probably have to be done twice during the season, once in July and once in late August or early September. Most farmers get along with one mowing, allowing the weeds to blossom, then cutting before the seed is formed. This may result in a killing out of weeds but to allow them to grow so large before cutting is objectionable to stock feeding in the pasture.

If the weeds are biennials or perennials the only plan short of breaking up the grass land is to go over the field with a sharp hoe or spud and cut the weeds off below the surface of the ground. Careful work with common thistle, mullein, burdock and the like will result in satisfactory control. Perennials with underground root stalks like Canada thistle, are more difficult to manage. Not only must seeding (where seed is formed) be prevented, but leaf growth must be kept down so that the stems will smothered. The leaves are the lungs of the underground stems. If the

ON THE FARM.

SILAGE IN ENGLAND.

There are many agricultural authorities in this country who maintain that silage in compressed stacks superior in many respects to that contained in pits. In the first place the initial cost is less. If the crop is cut while still succulent, if as much is stacked each day as can be conveniently carried, the pressure applied each night and the stacking continued each day, just the right degree of heat is reached (123 degrees) which preserves the silage in sweet state.

Stacks are more elastic as to quality than silos, as their length or width can be varied according to the amount of the crop. The stacking gear is portable and can be moved to any field, thus saving the expense and time of hauling the crop.

The crops which are most desirable or use in England for silage are meadow grass, clover, tares, sainfoin, lucerne and grain crops. The latter are cut when just in ear and the stalks still succulent. The presses used in the construction of silage stacks consist of two or more pairs of drums with rack teeth bolted on a frame exactly opposite each other on either side of the stack, of wire ropes attached to both of each pair of drums and passing over the stack, and of a lever, each stroke of which tightens the wire ropes.

The framing consists of as many timbers as there are pairs of drums, and these are let into the ground, level with the surface, 3 feet apart, and are long enough to project 2 feet beyond each side of the stack. Pieces of rough wood placed crosswise on the floor of the stack prevent the timbers from pulling up into the stack. The spaces between these pieces of wood are filled solid with earth so as to prevent the presence of any air spaces, which would cause mold in the stack. After each day's stacking, the ropes are drawn so tight as one man's strength can make them.

It is important to finish off the stack at the top with a day's stacking of the wettest and most succulent portion of the crop, as it is here that overheating is most apt to occur. The utmost pressure must be applied from the first day's stacking, as if this precaution is neglected the heat is liable to increase beyond the required limits. After the crop is stacked, the wire ropes should be tightened carefully for several days, so as to take up slack caused by the stack settling. When it is desired to use the fodder, the wire ropes are thrown off from one pair of drums at a time, so as to leave the pressure undisturbed on the rest of the stack, and the silage cut down the full width of the stack.

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are destroyed persistently the plant will perish.

Where a pasture is badly infested with perennials having underground stems, such as Canada thistle, quack grass, bindweed or morning glory, about the only way to destroy them is to break up the pasture and devote it to cultivated crops for a few years. If very persistent sow to small grain and as soon as the crop is harvested plow the ground over and go over it with a cultivator often enough during the summer and autumn to keep down all leaf growth. If one year's treatment is not sufficient repeat the second year. By doing the work thoroughly the worst weeds can finally be conquered.

UNLOADING HAY AND GRAIN.

In the hurry of harvesting a great saving in both time and hard labor may be made by the use of horse power in unloading hay and grain from the waggons in the barns. The best appliance for this purpose to-day is undoubtedly the sling contrivance, by having say four or five slings, which are spread out as the load is being put on in the field; everything may be gathered off and thrown as near the peak of the barn as desired in the minimum of time; sheaves as well as long grain, and hay, can be perfectly handled. Not only can every particle of the load be taken clean out of the wagon, but the sling also drops it loosely upon the mow so that it can be stowed away easily. The ordinary horse hay-fork drops long grain and hay in a big tangled ball that requires the strength and determination of several strong men to dispose of quickly, and the result is that the load is not properly stowed and the labor of getting it out is so great that it would be questionable if it would not have been more profitable to have had more hands and not used the horse fork at all in harvesting.

By all means try the slings this year, and know what comfort and speed in unloading the hay and grain are like.

LIBRARIES FOR SCHOOLS

DEPUTY MINISTER AWAKE TO A GREAT NEED.

Visited Various States, and Saw How Children Are Supplied With Books.

For some time Mr. John Millar, Deputy Minister of Education of Ontario, has been studying the question of libraries. Quite recently he visited several Western States to investigate the management of travelling and school libraries. In Ontario some travelling libraries were instituted last year, but Mr. Millar rejoices over the fact that we have not duplicated the work of travelling and public libraries. On the other side, however, far greater enterprise is shown by the municipalities than in Ontario. In Ontario, says Mr. Millar, people are unfortunately too much inclined to look to the Government for aid and direction. Too often in this province the local boards expect the provincial grant to meet nearly all the requirements for the purchase of books. The amount raised by the local bodies is often a mere trifle.

SHOULD BE FREE.

Said Mr. Millar:—"I think no aid should be given by the Government towards a public library unless it is made free to all ratepayers of the municipality. Libraries sustained by fees might answer during the pioneer days of the country, but with the principle of free education so well established, the fee system should be abandoned. There is altogether too much expended for fiction by most of our public library boards. It is

SOMETHING ABOUT EARS

YOU HAVE NO LESS THAN SIX OF THEM.

Contain Two Hammers, Two Anvils, Two Stirrups, Six Canals And Two Snail-shells.

The hearing apparatus is far more wonderful than most people have the slightest idea of. It is a marvellous collection of instruments for receiving, magnifying, and recording sounds, or vibrations, as the learned term it, says Pearson's Weekly.

What you do when you speak to a friend is to throw the air into vibration. Your vocal organs strike the air, and the impulses thus caused reach the trumpet-shaped bits of flesh and gristle you call ears. You have altogether six ears. The flaps which are stuck on to each side of the head are the outer ears. Besides these, there are the middle ears, and the inner ears, all of which lie in cavities in the bones of the head. All that the flaps do is to collect and concentrate the vibrating currents of air, so that they may strike the ear drums. These latter are really the middle ears. The outer ear narrows as it enters the head and ends in a ring. A membrane is stretched over this ring, much in the same way as a piece of parchment is stretched over the head of a drum.

The ear drum is a true drum, for it can be tightened and slackened by means of levers made for that purpose. The tightening and slackening are done quite automatically to suit the various sounds.

This is how it is tightened. In the middle ear are four tiny bones, the most peculiar-looking bones imaginable. The biggest is a little odd-shaped bone called the mallet; it looks like a lilliputian version of a lobster's claw. Minute muscles are attached to it, so that it may act as a lever to increase or diminish the tension of the drum-skin. One muscle relaxes the membrane.

ANOTHER PULLS IT TAUT.

The four bones form a chain to connect the drum-skin of the outer ear with the drum-skin of the inner, and so to conduct the sound. The next bone to the mallet is the anvil, then come the spherical bone and the stirrup, which looks exactly like its namesake; but it is by far the most important of the four. By means of this alone, one can hear, in a fashion, even if all the others be gone. A bony, gristly tube joins the eardrum with the back of the mouth, at the side of the soft palate. Hence the four bones are always in a bath of air, quite naked, as it were. It is owing to this that people who are somewhat deaf are able to hear better when they listen with their mouths open.

Now we come to the inmost ear, which is made up of three parts. The first one is called the vestibule, or hall, and it has a drum head to which the chain of little bones is attached. The hall leads to the other parts, both of which consist of tortuous tubes along which the sound passes. One part is made of three semi-circular canals. The other is shaped exactly as a snail's shell. All these make up a peculiar labyrinth, and all are completely filled with a curious fluid. Their walls are lined with the soft pulpy nerves of hearing which communicate with the brain. Owing to these complex and winding cavities, a great extent of nerves is exposed for the reception of sound.

Now, let us see what happens when somebody says "Hear" to you. The air is thrown into vibrations, which spread out and out until they touch the fleshy flap on one side collects and

MAGNIFIES THE VIBRATIONS.

Down the ear funnels they pass, until they reach the membrane of the drum of the ear. They strike on the membrane, which adapts itself

REGENCIES IN HISTORY

ILLNESS OF THE KING SUGGESTS SOME MATERIAL.

Only Two Notable Ones — Those of Duke of Bedford and Son of the Mad King.

The report that the Prince of Wales will be made regent in the event of a long convalescence of King Edward surprises no one. No monarch of England has ever yet lain dangerously ill without some suggestion of a temporary transfer of power. When Queen Victoria was dying at Osborne House a regency with the present King as regent was quite freely discussed. In the present instance, however, a regency, while possible, is not to-day considered as among the immediate probabilities.

To the average student of English history, but two regencies stand out prominently in the records—that of the Duke of Bedford, which shook the foundations of the House of Lancaster during the long minority of Henry VI., and that of George, Prince of Wales, during the madness of his father; and yet provisions for a regency have been made no less than fifteen times since the iron heel of Norman conquest stamped upon England the seal of a genuine national life. The Earl of Pembroke, by and with the consent of the barons, became regent when Henry III. ascended the throne; the eighth Henry appointed his executors regents until the heir to his crown should attain legal age, and the executors, upon the accession of Edward VI., delegated their rights and privileges and authority to the man who, by such delegation, became Lord Protector of the Realm and a virtual king; in 1751 the widow of Frederick, Prince of Wales, was named as regent should the crown pass from her father-in-law, George II., to her then minor son, afterward George III. Parliament was asked upon three separate occasions to grant authority for the establishment of a regency.

POWER TO APPOINT.

By the first of these acts the King was invested with power to appoint a regent, if it appeared to him that the succession was likely to devolve upon a minor or an incapable; again, in 1778, a second regency bill was introduced, owing to the insanity of the King, and although it was dropped when George recovered, the debate upon its provisions furnished a notable and satisfying denial to the report that the Prince of Wales desired to assume regency powers without the consent of Parliament. A disclaimer of any such intention on the part of his brother was made in the House of Lords by Frederick, Duke of York. In 1810 a recurrence of the King's insanity hastened the passage of the third regency bill, which clearly defined the limits of the regent's authority. He was empowered to rule without a council of regency; he could make war and conclude peace, negotiate treaties, dissolve Parliament; but he was restricted in the matter of conferring peerages, offices and pensions. Being thus deprived of plenary powers the regent complained freely to his friends, and was even represented by a satirist of the day as writing a rhyming epistle to his "dear brother Fred," in which he observed that

With straight waistcoats on Dad and restrictions on me

A more limited monarchy scarcely could be.

ONE REGENCY ACT

The reign of George IV. included the passage of but one regency act, which merely stated, in accordance with a well-known constitutional principle, that the regent, like the sovereign whom he represents, cannot be a member of the Catholic

down the hill which is the stack.

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One cow which carried off the gold medal and £10 prize was four years old and calved on the 1st March. She was thus 67 days in milk, and the day of the test she produced in a small fraction of 4 gallons of milk. On being churned, this milk gave 3 lbs. ½ oz. of butter, or the rate of 1 lb. of butter to 13 lbs. of milk. Even better than this respect were the performances of some of the other competing cows. One of these, which had been 100 days gone in milk, gave 2½ gallons of milk on the date of the trial, this milk produced 1 lb. 15 ozs. of butter, or at the rate of 1 lb. of butter to every 12.83 lbs. of milk. A gallon of milk may be roughly reckoned as weighing 10 lbs.; it will be seen that this cow gave at the rate of 1 lb. of butter to a little more than 4½ gallons of milk. Quite a number of the cows in this contest gave milk which yielded at the rate of 1 lb. of butter to every 12 gallons of milk, performances which show what wonderful butter-producers these Jerseys are.

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Permanent pastures weeds seldom are troublesome during the ordinary year if the pasture is well established. But some seasons the weeds seem to get a start and thrive in spite of all that can be done. Frequently ragweeds will come up in luxuriant sod and prove a great nuisance. Where pastures are top-dressed with seeds of clover and thistle are not distributed and get a start no matter how careful the farmer may be.

To control these weeds the methods must conform to the character of the pasture. If annuals, run the mower before the seed is made. This will probably have to be done twice during the season. In July and once in late August or early September. Most farmers along with one mowing, allow the weeds to blossom, then cut before the seed is formed. This results in a killing out of the weeds but to allow them to grow large before cutting is objectionable to stock feeding in the pasture.

The weeds are biennials or annuals the only plan short of digging up the grass land is to cover the field with a sharp hoe and cut the weeds off just below the surface of the ground. Careful work with common thistles, lein, burdock and the like will do it in satisfactory control. Perennials with underground root stalks, Canada thistle, are more difficult to manage. Not only must the seed (where seed is formed) be killed, but leaf growth must be kept down so that the stems will be killed. The leaves are the lungs of the underground stems. If they

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Said Mr. Millar:—"I think no aid should be given by the Government towards a public library unless it is made free to all ratepayers of the municipality. Libraries sustained by fees might answer during the pioneer days of the country, but with the principle of free education so well established, the fee system should be abandoned. There is altogether too much expended for fiction by most of our public library boards. It is questionable whether public funds should be expended for ephemeral novels. There is much force in Mr. Carnegie's statement that a novel should not be purchased until three years after it has been issued. A proportion of standard fiction is doubtless desirable. It would popularize public libraries if boards were to cater largely to the needs of the pupils of the schools. The children rather than adults should have priority. School libraries have been languishing in Ontario for thirty or forty years.

While it is desirable to have library buildings with thousands of volumes of good literature suitable for adults, it would be more advisable to have books for children purchased, and with proper machinery to send them to the various homes. In other words, the plan should be adopted as far as possible of sending books around to do good. It is generally admitted that if children form a taste for good literature they are reasonably safe even should they never go to college or high school. In Ontario the high schools are doubtless fairly well provided now with libraries and books for supplementary reading. As regards the public schools, however, and especially those in rural districts, there is a lamentable lack of suitable reading matter. It is scarcely too strong a statement to make that in some country districts children are intellectually starved on account of the absence of reading matter."

BOOM EXPECTED.

Mr. Millar anticipates a boom in school libraries within the next two or three years. New York, Michigan and Wisconsin issue carefully prepared catalogues of books from which trustees may select books suitable for the schools. A similar policy will probably be adopted in Ontario.

While some standard works in fiction may be included, the books should mainly consist of works of biography, history, geography, travel, elementary science, etc. If a small grant is made by the Government proportioned to the amount expended locally, nearly every school section may be expected to have a fair library in a few years. Thirty or forty dollars will buy all the books required for a beginning, and with \$5 worth added every year it would in a short time give all the books the children would have time to read."

SECOND SIGHT IN CATTLE.

One of the most curious details of the Martinique eruption is the prevision of disaster which almost all the animals in the island seem to have had. Cattle became so uneasy that they could hardly be managed, dogs howled continually, and showed every symptom of fear, the snakes left the vicinity of the volcano, where they abound, and even the birds ceased to sing, and left the trees on the mountain side. All this, he it is remembered, was in April, weeks before the outbreak. Man alone seems to have felt no premonition of the coming death.

seal-circular canals. The other is shaped exactly as a snail's shell. All these make up a peculiar labyrinth, and all are completely filled with a curious fluid. Their walls are lined with the soft pulpy nerves of hearing which communicate with the brain. Owing to these complex and winding cavities, a great extent of nerves is exposed for the reception of sound.

Now, let us see what happens when somebody says "Hear" to you. The air is thrown into vibrations, which spread out and out until they touch the side of your head. There the fleshy flap on one side collects and **MAGNIFIES THE VIBRATIONS.**

Down the ear funnels they pass, until they reach the membrane of the drum of the ear. They strike on the membrane, which adapts itself to them. Then the vibrations are communicated, through the bones in the middle ear, to the membrane covering the entrance to the labyrinth. If you keep your mouth wide open, the air vibrations pass direct to the little bones. The impulses of the air are not interrupted by first having to strike the membrane of the drum, that is all the difference. People could easily converse with their ears sealed up; if the two speakers each held an end of the same piece of hard wood against their teeth, even the faintest whisper could be understood.

You will see from this that what are commonly called the ears, are not essentially necessary to hearing, after all. Well, however the vibrations are received they finally strike against the membrane covering the entrance to the hall of the labyrinth. Thence they make the fluid which fills the labyrinth vibrate. These vibrations act on the fibres of the auditory nerve, the fibres which coat the inner ear. Along this nerve the impressions are communicated to the brain. In this manner the sensation of sound is produced, and you know that somebody said "Hear" to you.

THE MAKING OF MARBLES.

Nearly all the agate marbles that wear holes in the pockets of all schoolboys on earth are made in the State of Thuringia, Germany. On winter days the poor people who live in the villages gather small square stones, place them in moulds something like big coffee mills, and grind them until they are round. The marbles made in this way are the common china, painted china, glazed china, and imitation agates. Imitation agates are made from white stone, and are painted to represent the pride of the marble player's heart—the real agate. The agate painted china marbles are of plain white stone, with lines crossing each other at right angles painted upon them. Glass alleys are blown by glass blowers in the town of Lauscha, Germany. The expert workmen take a piece of plain glass, and another bit of red glass, heat them red hot, blow them together, give them a twist, and there is a pretty alley with the red and white threads of glass twisted inside into the form of the letter S. Large twisted glass alleys and plain glass alleys with the figure of a dog or sheep inside are made for very small boys and girls to play with. But the marbles most prized to-day are the real agates. These marbles are seal brown or black in color, and many of them have large round circles on them that look like eyes.

JAPANESE MILLS.

All mills in Japan run day and night and change hands at noon and midnight. The vast majority of mill workers are children, who work eleven hours at low wages. In one mill at Osaka 2,600 workers are under fifteen years of age, and operate only 3,700 spindles. In this country 300 persons operate the same number.

he was restricted in the matter of conferring peerages, offices and pensions. Being thus deprived of plenary powers the regent complained freely to his friends, and was even represented by a satirist of the day as writing a rhyming epistle to his "dear brother Fred," in which he observed that

With straight waistcoats on Dad and restrictions on me
A more limited monarchy scarcely could be.

ONE REGENCY ACT.

The reign of George IV. included the passage of but one regency act, which merely stated, in accordance with a well-known constitutional principle, that the regent, like the sovereign whom he represents, cannot be a member of the Catholic faith. After the accession of William IV. an act was passed to enable the Duchess of Kent to exercise the functions of regent in the event of her daughter, the Princess Victoria, being called to the throne during her minority, and in the reign of Victoria two more, and the last regency statutes were proposed by the ministry of the day and accepted by Parliament. In the first year of the late Queen's reign a regency council without a regent was named to act if the heir to the throne were absent from the kingdom the time of the Queen's death; by the second act Prince Albert was accorded the full powers of sovereignty during the possible minority of his wife's successor.

PROPOSED NEW ARM.

For Soldiers and Sailors of the Imperial Forces.

The new rifle to be experimented with in the British army is a combination of the Lee-Enfield and the Mauser. The breech action is of the Mauser pattern, and is adapted by the aid of thumb screws to rapid adjustment in the field without the aid of tools. The sighting is most complete and up to the standard in most respects of match rifles. The barrel is shortened by five inches, and to maintain the balance an equal weight has been removed from the stock, the wood having been drilled with holes and the brass or steel plates replaced by aluminum. The new weapon will be loaded by means of clips, each containing five cartridges.

For the new gun the muzzle velocities will, it is said, be maintained at 2,300 foot-seconds. It was at first proposed to employ 2,500 foot-seconds, but the resulting pressures in the gun barrel were deemed inadvisable. At 2,300 foot-seconds the muzzle the corresponding pressure does not exceed 45,000 pounds to the square inch.

In appearance the new weapon is very handsome, and is a marked improvement in this respect over the Krag. The bayonet and ramrod have been united in an ingenious fashion, thus doing away with the necessity for a bayonet scabbard. In this particular our authorities seem to have taken up the Russian idea, since for many years the practice in the Russian army has been to always keep the bayonet fixed.

A COLOSSAL STATUE.

The colossal equestrian statue at Rome of King Victor Emmanuel II., which is now nearing completion, is about thirty-three feet in height from the level on which the horse stands to the crown of the King's head. The feathers in his helmet are about five feet extra. There will be space for one or two persons to get into the head and for four or five in the head of the horse. The scale of the figure is about that of the Bavaria statue at Munich.

An iron jaw is no match for an ironkal jaw.

Long Hair

"About a year ago my hair was coming out very fast, so I bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor. It stopped the falling and made my hair grow very rapidly, until now it is 45 inches in length."—Mrs. A. Boydston, Atchison, Kans.

There's another hunger than that of the stomach. Hair hunger, for instance. Hungry hair needs food, needs hair vigor—Ayer's.

This is why we say that Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color, and makes the hair grow long and heavy. \$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

The Napanee Express

IT IS A GROWING TIME.

The trade returns of Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30 have not yet been compiled, but when the compilation is completed our aggregate foreign trade probably will be found to have reached \$400,000,000, and perhaps an even larger amount. For the eleven months ending May 31 our total foreign trade reached \$374,870,650, or only some \$12,000,000 behind the twelve months of 1901. For the month of May itself the aggregate was \$35,121,375. The value of goods imported for home consumption from Great Britain during the eleven months ending May was \$43,979,840, as against \$42,819,995 for the whole of 1901.

The value of the same imports from the British Empire was \$48,100,049, or \$1,437,160 more than during the whole of the preceding year. In the case of exports, the showing is even better if only Canadian produce is considered. Thus the exports of domestic produce to Great Britain in 1901 amounted to \$92,859,425, during the eleven months of the past year they totalled \$97,904,475, or a betterment of \$5,046,950. The exports of domestic produce only to the British Empire amounted to \$108,202,435, or \$7,544,388 more than for the whole of the fiscal year preceding.

Domestic and foreign produce together aggregated \$114,965,305, an increase of \$1,585,248 in favor of the past eleven months, compared with the previous year. Our aggregate trade with Great Britain for the eleven months on the basis of imports for home consumption and exports, was \$143,388,006, an excess of \$239,000 over the previous twelve months. Our total with Australia up to May 31 was \$2,480,607, of which \$2,344,289 were exports.

For the whole of 1901 our trade with Australasia amounted to \$2,737,872, of which \$2,311,405 was export. In the latter period all the Australasian colonies are included. From British Africa we in 1901 imported \$90,687 worth of goods for consumption, and exported \$1,086,965 worth. During the eleven months of the last

long. They have involved the Empire in a vast expenditure and have largely increased the national taxation and debt. A period of good Liberal financing is required to bring back the old conditions of national prosperity. Mr. Balfour is hardly the man to hold the reins, with Mr. Chamberlain for second in command. Already it is suggested that the new Premier should go to the House of Lords, where the contrast between him and Mr. Chamberlain will not be an occasion of daily remark. What the resignation of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach from the Chancellorship of the Exchequer may portend, is yet a matter of surmise. The Government is certainly not strengthened by the resignation of two such men as Salisbury and Hicks-Beach.

OTTAWA JOURNAL.

If he (Lord Salisbury) has lacked active interest in things around him of late, as is occasionally asserted; if he has grown absentminded and indifferent, it is extraordinary that he should have kept around him content and harmonious to all public appearance the galaxy of able and strong-willed men who formed his cabinet; Balfour, Chamberlain, Hartington, Hicks-Beach, Lansdowne. There has been some mastermind there, and an alert one. But at 72, a man who has many outlooks on life other than political, a heart-sore man whose life companion not long ago left him, a man surfeited with power and independent of salary, may well seek rest while some little life remains.

ST. JOHN GLOBE.

Lord Salisbury has had a long and successful career. He has been in politics nearly fifty years. Although he owes a great deal to the fact that he was a member of the Cecil family, yet it cannot be denied that his energy, his vigour, his grasp of affairs, his skill in using the Conservative forces of English life and politics when a good use of them was to the advantage of the country, have made him a powerful and trusted man. On the other hand, he has not been very largely in sympathy with the progressive movements of modern days, or with the commercial spirit of the times. He has been compelled by the course of events to endure Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in his cabinet, and perhaps if he enjoys any feeling of satisfaction in his going out of office it is that he is succeeded by another Cecil and not by a Chamberlain.

QUEBEC EVENING.

What do the Unionists think of the choice? One thing is certain; Mr. Chamberlain is not likely to be happy. His first ambition was to be First Minister of England; and since his alliance with the Conservatives he has neglected nothing to force himself on the attention of his fellow-countrymen. His talent, his energy, his audacity, in a word, his worth, are undeniable. He has not the intellectual finish of his fortunate rival; but he is certainly more practical, more energetic, more active, more the politician. There was no doubt that the succession to Lord Salisbury lay between him and Mr. Balfour. The advancement of the latter indicates a departure from the special ideas of Mr. Chamberlain. This is a happy augury for the Empire. But for Mr. Chamberlain it is a serious check; for if Mr. Balfour is successful as leader, Mr. Chamberlain will never be premier. There remains for him, however, as a last resort, intrigue; which may destroy Mr. Balfour, or lead the

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WRITE FOR COPY OF ANNUAL REPORT AND FURTHER INFORMATION

E. R. WOOD,
Managing Director

F. W. BAILLIE,
Asst. Manager

SALE OF REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS

FOR BREEDING PURPOSES.

Having carefully studied the conditions and advantages in England, Canada and United States, of selling by annual public auction, pure bred animals for breeding purposes, a number of the leading Canadian breeders of Yorkshire pigs have decided to establish an annual auction sale, believing that this will supply Canadian farmers with what they require in a more satisfactory manner than the present system of fitting for exhibitions, meeting customers, and selling at the Fall Shows. By fitting and exhibiting animals, a large number of the best males and females are seriously injured for breeding purposes, which is a disadvantage and disappointment to the purchaser; the expense of production is largely increased, which is an injury to the producer. For these reasons it has been decided to hold the first annual combination auction sale of Yorkshire pigs at the Winter Fair Building, City of Guelph, Thursday, August 21st. 1902. The sale will commence at 10.30 a.m., which will give those arriving in Guelph by the morning trains an opportunity to be present when the sale commences.

RAILROAD RATES.

It is expected that reduced passenger and freight rates will be available throughout Ontario to those who wish

insured to be in pig unless otherwise stated in the catalogue to be soon. Particular regarding the listing will be given in the catalogue and at the sale.

Registration certificates will be supplied at the sale for all pigs. If desired, shipping crates will be supplied to purchasers at 75c. each.

This sale affords a splendid opportunity to farmers who wish to lay foundation for a Yorkshire herd to those who wish to improve present herds. Provincial Governments who wish to distribute shires of the best breeding and quality among their constituents, and of Agricultural Associations, desire to introduce among members swine of the best bacon and breeding, should be present at this sale.

Special attention is directed to the families from which the offered for sale have descended. Representatives from these families have been noted winners in England, Canada and at many American Exhibitions.

JULIAS.

This family traces back to Hol Pearl-3 (imp. 1887) by Holywell Ear (515), a noted prize winner in 1887. The family of Julius has bred by Mr. Brethour in Oak Lodge Herd for five generations and produced many prize winners and very prolific families. As a sow one year "Oak Lodge Julia VII" first prize in several competitions.

for home consumption and exports, was \$143,388,006, an excess of \$239,000 over the previous twelve months. Our total with Australia up to May 31, was \$2,480,607, of which \$2,344,289 were exports.

For the whole of 1901 our trade with Australasia amounted to \$2,737,872, of which \$2,311,405 was export. In the latter period all the Australasian colonies are included. From British Africa we in 1901 imported \$90,687 worth of goods for consumption, and exported \$1,086,965 worth. During the eleven months of the last fiscal year we imported \$15,808 worth, all free goods, and exported produce to the value of \$3,548,513. From the United States during the eleven months' period our imports for consumption were \$107,572,987, of which \$51,041,713 were free goods. Our exports totalled \$61,165,327, of which \$56,553,105 was domestic produce. For the twelve months of 1901 our total imports for consumption from the United States were \$107,149,325, of which less than one-half were free goods. Our exports to the United States during the same period totalled \$70,406,811, all but two and a half millions being domestic produce.

From Germany our imports for consumption during the eleven months were \$9,485,042, and during the previous year \$7,020,100, showing an increase of \$2,464,942. Our exports for the same two periods were \$2,400,000 and \$1,141,552, or an apparent gain of \$258,449 in favor of the eleven months of 1902. The increase was really in foreign produce sent from Canada, for the export of domestic goods show a decline of \$175,917. The imports for consumption from France reached a value of \$6,048,320 during the eleven months referred to, and our exports to \$1,241,699. In 1901 our imports were \$5,397,793, and our exports \$1,581,351.

THE PRESS ON THE BRITISH PREMIERSHIP.

BALTIMORE HERALD.

The growth of the Empire has not tended to enhance the importance of the British crown, since that Empire is controlled through the Colonial Office of which Mr. Chamberlain is the head and front. The South African war had given Chamberlain a marked dominance in Ministerial affairs, and his ambitious colonial projects have aided in making the Colonial Secretary the most remarked member of Lord Salisbury's Ministry. Now the King has requested Mr. Balfour to assume the chief office simply because he is in a certain sense a little Englishman and retains more deference for the English monarch in state affairs. This is the true explanation as to why Chamberlain, the leading spirit in the just ended Ministry, has been ignored in the formation of the new.

HAMILTON TIMES.

But it need occasion no surprise if the Conservatives go out of office ere

Doctors

and people agree that Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is the best thing to take for "don't feel well and don't know why," especially babies—they like it—men and women don't mind it, but babies actually enjoy it.

SEND FOR FREE SAMPLE AND TRY IT.
SCOTT & BOWNE, CHEMISTS, TORONTO.
50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

to a finish of his fortunate rival; but he is certainly more practical, more energetic, more active, more the politician. There was no doubt that the succession to Lord Salisbury lay between him and Mr. Balfour. The advancement of the latter indicates a departure from the special ideas of Mr. Chamberlain. This is a happy augury for the Empire. But for Mr. Chamberlain it is a serious check; for if Mr. Balfour is successful as leader, Mr. Chamberlain will never be premier. There remains for him, however, as a last resort, intrigue; which may destroy Mr. Balfour or lead the Secretary for the Colonies back to his first love.

NEW YORK TIMES.

As we have said, it is almost inevitable that Mr. Balfour should succeed to the Premiership. Doubtless Mr. Chamberlain yearned for the great prize, and he had no mean claims to it. The war for which he has been generally held responsible has just closed, not only in success, but on terms that reflect the greatest credit on the wisdom and magnanimity of the Government. It had demonstrated that his policy toward the colonies had immensely strengthened the ties of common British citizenship and had done much to establish in spirit and in fact the united and apparently invincible British Empire. No other statesman has been more clearly and consistently identified with the growth of the sentiment of universal British patriotism. None has had a keener insight into the hearts of his countrymen or more thoroughly understood the forces that were moulding the national development. He has had more effectively than Disraeli had it, "the sense of empire," and he has had the intellectual and moral sympathy which Disraeli lacked, with the democratic impulse that has influenced the destinies of England since the time of the Tudors. But though his claims were thus strong, they were insufficient to command respect at this time. He could not have united and led the party which he has so brilliantly served. The Conservatives would have been sullen and possibly rebellious, and even the Liberal-Unionists would have been very restless.

A Secret.

Old Bachelor Uncle—Well, Charlie, what do you want now?

Charlie—Oh, I want to be rich.

"Rich! Why so?"

"Because I want to be petted. Ma says you are an old fool, but must be petted because you are rich. But it's a great secret, and I mustn't tell it!"

Thrilling Moments.

"Johnnie," called the mother, "I want you to go to the store for me."

"Wait a second, maw," replied the youth, who was absorbed in a five cent volume. "Pepperhole Pete has thirty-seven injuns to kill, an' it'll only take him about two minutes."

Intellectual Slumming.

Querist—Doing any slumming these days?

Psinnick—Oh, yes; occasionally I read a modern society novel.

An Error of Judgment.

"What caused Puffleigh's failure?"

"He was a victim of overconfidence."

"In?"

"Himself."—Puck.

Hypocrites pray cream and live skim-milk.—Chicago News.

to the purchaser, the expense of production is largely increased, which is an injury to the producer. For these reasons it has been decided to hold the first annual combination auction sale of Yorkshire pigs at the Winter Fair Building, City of Guelph, Thursday, August 21st, 1902. The sale will commence at 10.30 a.m., which will give those arriving in Guelph by the morning trains an opportunity to be present when the sale commences.

RAILROAD RATES.

It is expected that reduced passenger and freight rates will be available throughout Ontario to those who wish to attend this sale.

The animals offered are bred or contributed by the following well known and reliable breeders;—J. E. Brethour Burford, Ont., The Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Guelph, Ont., Hon. Jno. Dryden, Brooklin, Ontario, Major G. B. Hood, Guelph, Ont., Mr. Saunders Spencer, Holywell Manor, St. Ives, Hunts, England, and the Glen-hodson Company, Myrtle, Ont.

ONE HUNDRED PIGS WILL BE OFFERED.

Sixty of these will be sows under a year old, many of which will be safe in pig to an imported boar. Those not in pig to imported boars will be safe in pig to some of the best and most noted Canadian bred boars, owned in Canada. There will be offered in addition a number of imported and Canadian bred boars fit for service, also a number of younger sows and boars varying in age from four to seven months.

The official auctioneers will be George Jackson, Port Perry, and Thomas Ingram, Guelph, Ont.

This will be the finest collection of Yorkshires, both in individual quality and breeding ever offered in America by public auction. None but first class animals will be sold. A number of the animals are fine show specimens and are fitted for exhibition, and are good enough to be shown anywhere. There will be many prize winners among them. Arrangements have been made with the officers of certain Fair Boards so that animals offered will be eligible for exhibition this season at London, Ottawa, and some other exhibitions. All the stock is in good breeding condition. All sows of a breeding age have been bred and are

offered for sale have descended. Representatives from these families been noted winners in England, Canada and at many American Exhibitions.

JULIAS.

This family traces back to Hol- Pearl-3 (imp. 1887) by Holywell Ear (515), a noted prize winner in day. The family of Julius has bred by Mr. Brethour in Oak 1 Herd for five generations and produced many prize winners and very prolific family. As a sow one year "Oak Lodge Julia VII" first prize in several competitive the largest Canadian Shows. In she won the champion Gold Medal the Pan American Exposition.

MINNIES.

This family is a branch of Marian stock, which at one time the most prominent prize winning family in the Oak Lodge Herd which was descended from one of first pigs imported by Mr. Brethour viz.—"Marian-18," which formed the foundation of Oak Lodge Herd. Importation was from the late Frank Walker-Jones, of Little- ington, England. It was one of family that won the Holywell- lence Cup offered by Saunders Sp- at Toronto, the first time. Usually competed for it was one representative of the Cinderella fa-

CINDERELLAS.

Without doubt this is the noted of all Yorkshire families Canada. A large percentage of honors brought to the Oak Lodge has been won by Cinderellas. They are prolific, producing very thirty pigs of strictly bacon character having great length of body, deep side, and strong hard, flinty they are large without undue coarseness. Upon different occasions representatives of this family have obtained premiums over all breeds in carcass competitions. Their merit and trueness to type have been about by the most careful selection the best boars and sows used Oak Lodge Herd. They have carefully bred for many generations along the lines of the ideal standard. Pigs offered from family are the result of years of full breeding and selection. The from the same foundation as the family.

The Holywell Challenge Cup offered by Saunders Spencer competed for at Toronto. It was offered in 1891 when it was won representative of the Minnie family.

This trophy was finally placed the credit of the Oak Lodge Herd was won by a representative Cinderella family in 1898. This was offered for the best Yorkshire at the Exhibition, male or female required to be won twice by one scribe before becoming his proper

COUNTESSES.

The Countess family traces its portation made in 1898 from the Denston Gibson. The Countess is a branch of the Countess family. They have proved to be very successful breeders. One pig from this sold for \$200 when ten months old.

PINKS.

This family traces back to Lodge Primrose -2099- which in record in the show ring, never equaled by any other Yorkshire pig show in Canada. She won first prize for years in succession in the class best brood sow at the Toronto International. On the sire's side the noble Buddington lad appears. He was winner of the first prize and

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Solid Rubber and Pneumatic
Tires for Cycles, Autos and
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W. BAILLIE,
Asst. Manager

ared to be in pig unless otherwise
ed in the catalogue to be issued
n. Particular regarding the breed-
list will be given in the catalogue
at the sale.

Registration certificates will be
plied at the sale for all pigs sold.
esired, shipping crates will be sup-
d to purchasers at 75c. each.

This sale affords a splendid oppor-
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ndation for a Yorkshire herd, and
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sent herds. Provincial Govern-
nts who wish to distribute York-
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ng their constituents, and officers
Agricultural Associations who
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sale.

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d by Mr. Brethour in Oak Lodge
d for five generations and has
luced many prize winners and is a
y prolific family. As a sow under
year "Oak Lodge Julia VII" won
t prize in several competitions at

Championship at the Royal Show in
1896.

PRIDES.

This family is quite equal in point
of merit to the Cinderella family, and
has produced many noted prize win-
ners, at the largest Canadian and
American shows. The foundation of
this family traces to Lady Duckering
-415- imp. bred by C. E. Duckering,
who was the winner of the first prize
in the aged class at the Columbian
Exposition, Chicago 1893. Like the
Cinderellas this family, though bred
on slightly different lines, has fur-
nished many prize winners, in the
bacon and dressed carcass classes.
Next to the Minnies or Marians this is
the oldest family in the Oak Lodge
Herd.

MITES.

This family traces back to Kine-
croft Mite II -27- (imp.) and Kinecroft
Mite III -28- (imp), which formed
part of the foundation of the herd
established by the Wm. Davies Co.,
about 1890. These sows were selected
from the herd of Sanders Spencer, and
were got by Holywell Tyke. The sow
Oak Lodge Mite VI, -3096- made a
reputation for this family by winning
first prize for two years in succession
in the class for aged sows at the
Toronto Exhibition.

ROYAL QUEENS.

This family is descended from an
importation made from the herd of D.
R. Daybel, in 1898, and is without
doubt one of the most noted prize
winning families in England in recent
years. Representatives of this family
have won first prize at the Royal
exhibition for four years in succession,
both in the male and female sections.
They have proven a very valuable
addition to the Yorkshire breeds in
Canada. They have the power of
transmitting to their offspring, uni-
formity of type and excellence of the
highest standard.

In the case of persons or Associations
who wish to buy but who cannot
attend the sale or send a representative
if they forward their orders with full
instruction to Mr. A. P. Westervelt,
Parliament Building, Toronto, Ont.,
he will be responsible for the prompt
and honorable execution of such
orders, and for the proper shipment of
animals bought under this clause. In
all such cases the money to be vested
must accompany the order. If the
order cannot be filled in a manner
satisfactory to Mr. Westervelt, the
money sent will be refunded immedi-
ately.

In a few days additional particulars
will be sent you in pamphlet.

F. W. HOBSON,
Live Stock Commissioner.

Rome's Aqueducts.

The eight aqueducts of ancient
Rome brought 40,000,000 gallons of
water a day into the city. Had the
Romans been aware that water al-
ways rises to its own level these huge
erections on arches seventy feet high
need never have been built.

The Curious Pair.

Mrs. Rubba—I wonder why that wo-
man keeps watching me so?
Mr. Rubba—Perhaps she's trying to
find out why you are staring at her.

Not Tumultuously Eager.

Employer—Are you willing to work
for small wages?

Boy—Not very willing, sir.

Plural Names of Edible Fish.

A few days ago I was asked by a for-
eigner, "Why do you say 'two herrings' and
'two soles' and not 'two cods' and
'two salmon'?" I do not think my
answer was very satisfactory, but the
question suggested the thought that
there are several cases in which it
would be difficult to say whether there
is anything like a consensus of opinion
as to whether a plural form of the
name of a fish is admissible. We as-
speak of soles, herrings, sprats, lamp-
preys and anchovies, the singular form;
never, I believe, doing service for the
plural. No one, I think, says macker-
els, cods, salmon, trouts, breams,
shads, carps, plaices, basses, barbel.
Sturgeon, perch, mullet, pike, turbot,
tunny and skate have not unusually
the plural form in "s."

Fishermen and fishmongers are in-
clined to avoid the plural form in some
instances where it is employed by the
majority of educated people. In some
cases there is considerable uncertainty.
This I have ascertained by means of a
fair number of tests. Among them are
carps, shads, tenches. Compilers of
English grammars, so far as my expe-
rience goes, in treating of plural forms
of nouns make no note of the names of
fish which do not vary in the plural.

Thackeray as a Showman.

In Thackeray's case the justification
of artificial names, if it be right to
speak of justification, lies in this, that
with all the solid reality of the life por-
trayed we are never allowed to lose
sight of the author and his art in por-
traiture. He is ever at hand to under-
line the snobbery or laugh off the pa-
thos. There is a strong strain of the
satirist in him, and satire is akin to al-
legory. There is even a strain of the
caricaturist ready to emerge in the
midst of his noblest art.

He is especially fond of putting on
the airs and graces of the showman.
His preface to "Vanity Fair" is headed
"Before the Curtain," and this great
novel of real life concludes with "Come,
children, let us shut up the box and
the puppets, for our play is played
out." And we accept Thackeray's
showman's humor.

What We Owe to Cockfighting.

The now disreputable amusement of
cockfighting, which was once respec-
table enough to divide with scholar-
ship and archery the attention of
Roger Ascham, has provided the lan-
guage with "crestfallen," "in high
feather" and Shakespeare's "over-
crow" (cf. to crow over). "To show the
white feather" is from the same
source, since white feathers in a game-
cock's tail are a sign of impure breed-
ing. Often the origin of such word
or phrases has been quite forgotten
but when traced discloses their true
character at once. "Fair play" is still
recognized as a figure from gambling
but "foul play," now specialized to
"murder," is hardly felt as a metaphor
at all.

Kettle Bridges.

Perhaps the most remarkable bridges
in the world are the kettle bridges, of
which Cossack soldiers are expert
builders. The materials of which they
are constructed are the soldiers' lances
and cooking kettles. Seven or eight
lances are passed under the handles of
a number of kettles and fastened by
means of ropes to form a raft. A suffi-
cient number of these rafts, each of
which will bear a weight of half a ton
are fastened together, and in the space
of an hour a bridge is formed on which

DR. PERRY GOLDSMITH, Belleville,
late Senior Registrar and House Surgeon,
Central London Nose, Throat and Ear Hospital,
and Clinical Assistant Royal London Ophthalmic
Hospital, Morefield's Eye Hospital and Chief
Clinical Assistant of the throat and ear depart-
ment of the West End Hospital for diseases of
nervous system, London, Eng., will be at Camp-
bell House, the 8th Monday in every month for
consultation on diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose,
and Throat. Hours 12 to 1.

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daily (except Monday) at 10.00 p.m. for Sum-
merville, N.Y., (port of Rochester). Return-
ing Steamer will arrive daily (except Monday
at 5.10 a.m., and leave for Picton, Kingston
1000 Islands and Gananoque.

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CANADIAN WEAVES,

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We do this in order to make room
for our Fall Stock of goods.

We cordially invite your inspec-
tion. We feel confident when you
see our goods you will appreciate
them. Value, perfect fit, and finish
guaranteed.

J. A. Cathro,
Fine Tailoring,
Dundas St., Napanee, Ont

capital preventive against cholera and
that they first took it with water, and
then they took it without water, and
now they took it like water.

Careless Conductor.

"Isn't this awful?" asked the com-
mon looking man on the crowded street
car. "Isn't this awful? Why, there are
already 165 people on this car."

"It is awful," agreed the person ad-
dressed, who was a street railway
magnate. "It is awful. There ought to
be at least twenty more in here. I'll
take that conductor's number and have
him on the carpet tomorrow."

Hit It.

An Iowa man being examined in
Washington to determine his fitness
for a consulship was asked, "How
many Hessians did George III. hire to
come to this country to fight the Ameri-
cans during the Revolution?" He
thought for a long time. Then he said,
"I don't know, but it was a darn sight
more than went back."

Scientific Fact.

Doctor—Speaking of your trouble
with your husband, do you know that
it is a scientific fact that meat causes
bad temper?

Mrs. Do-Jare—Oh, yes; I have noticed

ed for sale have descended. Representatives from these families have noted winners in England, Canada at many American Exhibitions.

JULIAS.

his family traces back to Holywell 1-3 (imp. 1887) by Holywell Slit (515), a noted prize winner in his. The family of Julias has been 1 by Mr. Brethour in Oak Lodge d for five generations and has luced many prize winners and is a y prolific family. As a sow under "Oak Lodge Julia VII" won t prize in several competitions at largest Canadian Shows. In 1901 won the champion Gold Medal at Pan American Exposition.

MINNIES.

his family is a branch of the ran stock, which at one time was most prominent prize winning ily in the Oak Lodge Herd, and ch was descended from one of the t pigs imported by Mr. Brethour, —"Marian-18", which formed the adation of Oak Lodge Herd. This ortionation was from the herd of nk Walker-Jones, of Little Mollon, England. It was one of this ily that won the Holywell Chalge Cup offered by Saunders Spencer Toronto, the first time. When ily competed for it was one by a esentative of the Cinderella family.

CINDERELLAS.

Without doubt this is the most ed of all Yorkshire families in ada. A large percentage of the ors brought to the Oak Lodge Herd been won by Cinderellas. They prolific, producing very even ifty pigs of strictly bacon character, ing great length of body, depth of e, and strong hard, flinty bone; y are large without due coarse- s. Upon different occasions rep- ratives of this family have obtained miums over all breeds in dressed ass competitions. The remarkable ltrueness to type have been brought ut by the most careful selection of best boars and sows used in the s Lodge Herd. They have been eully bred for many generations ng the lines of the ideal bacon ndard. Pigs offered from this ily are the result of years of care- breeding and selection. They are in the same foundation as the Julia ily.

The Holywell Challenge Cup was red by Saunders Spencer to be peted for at Toronto. It was first red in 1891 when it was won by a representative of the Minnie family. This trophy was finally placed to credit of the Oak Lodge Herd and s won by a representative of the iderella family in 1898. This plate s offered for the best Yorkshire pig the Exhibition, male or female, and uired to be won twice by one exhibi- or before becoming his property.

COUNTESSES.

The Countess family traces to im- tation made in 1898 from the herd of ston Gibson. The Countess family a branch of the Countess family. y have proved to be very successful eders. One pig from this family d for \$200 when t a months old.

PINKS.

This family traces back to Oak ge Primrose -2099- which made a ord in the show ring, never equalled any other Yorkshire pig shown in ada. She won first prize for three rs in succession in the class for t brood sow at the Toronto Indust- l. On the sire's side the name of ddington Lad appears. He was the nner of the first prize and Grand

rections on arches seventy feet high need never have been built.

The Curious Pair.

Mrs. Rubba—I wonder why that wo- man keeps watching me so?

Mr. Rubba—Perhaps she's trying to find out why you are staring at her.

Not Tumultuously Eager.

Employer—Are you willing to work for small wages?

Boy—Not very willing, sir.

The Chinese la-pa in shape is almost identical with the ancient Roman tuba. It gives four notes—C, G, D and E.

The Effects of Artillery.

It has long been a commonplace that the effects of artillery are mainly "moral," but for all that the introduction of new explosives, lyddite especially, and of quicker firing guns had insensibly revived the belief in the great material value of artillery. It would be gratuitous to say that artillery has had a great downfall in general estimation—among those who have always taken a sane view of its uses we do not think it has—but we may fairly say that relatively to artillery the rifle has gained in reputation. We know now that lyddite, although it may make short work of a mahd's tomb, is of little use against earth-works, especially when it falls on very soft ground, and that the stories of men whose senses left them and whose teeth shook in their heads because they happened to be within a quarter of a mile of an explosion of lyddite were mere moonshine.

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Kettle Bridges.

Perhaps the most remarkable bridges in the world are the kettle bridges, of which Cossack soldiers are expert builders. The materials of which they are constructed are the soldiers' lances and cooking kettles. Seven or eight lances are passed under the handles of a number of kettles and fastened by means of ropes to form a raft. A sufficient number of these rafts, each of which will bear a weight of half a ton, are fastened together, and in the space of an hour a bridge is formed on which an army may cross with confidence and safety.

She Knew the Reason.

"Can you tell me why it is," he growled as he began diving under the bed, "that my slippers always seem to get pushed clear over against the wall?"

"Yes, dear," she answered pleasantly.

"You can?"

"Yes, dear."

"Then why is it?"

"Because you don't put them away in the slipper rack when you take them off, dear."

One Failure.

"It's funny our minister never gets married," remarked the young husband who had just refused his wife a bonnet in his endeavor to change the subject. "I think he'd make a good husband."

"Well," replied the wife warmly, "he didn't seem to make a very good one when he married us."

Interesting For the Husband.

A titled lady warned her new gardener that her husband had an irritating habit of disparaging everything he saw in the greenhouse and of ordering in a reckless manner new plants to be bought.

"But on no account humor him," she said. "Whatever he says, throw cold water on him, or he will ruin us with his extravagance."

At this point the new gardener turned on her a white and startled face.

"Ma'am," he said, "if he orders me to pitch every plant in the place on the rubbish heap, I shan't ever have the pluck to douse him in cold water. Won't it do as well if I get a drain of warm water out of the boiler and let it trickle gently down his neck?"

Presenting Arms to a Cat.

Some fifty years ago a very high English official died in a fortress at a place that is one of the centers of Brahmanic orthodoxy, and at the moment when the news of his death reached the sepoy guard at the main gate a black cat rushed out of it. The guard presented arms to the cat as a salute to the dying spirit of the powerful Englishman, and the coincidence took so firm a hold of the locality that up to a few years ago neither exhortation or orders could prevent a Hindoo sentry at that gate from presenting arms to any cat that passed out at night.

Progressive Tippling.

A correspondent of the Lancet tells a story in reference to the rapid growth of the habit of tippling which may be developed in unsuspecting subjects. Two elderly ladies, he says, were surprised by a visitor in the act of drinking neat brandy. Upon his expressing some surprise they said that Brandy had been recommended to them as a

An Iowa man being examined in Washington to determine his fitness for a consularship was asked, "How many Hessians did George III. hire to come to this country to fight the Americans during the Revolution?" He thought for a long time. Then he said, "I don't know, but it was a darn sight more than went back."

Scientific Fact.

Doctor—Speaking of your trouble with your husband, do you know that it is a scientific fact that meat causes bad temper?

Mrs. De Jarr—Oh, yes; I have noticed it always does, and especially when it's burned.

Made and Making Up.

Mr. Spinks—Well, Willie, has your sister made up her mind to go to the concert with me?

Willie—Yes. She's made up her mind, and she's making up her face now. She'll be down in a minute.

The Walk-In-the-Water, the first steamboat on Lake Erie, made her first trip from Flat Rock to Detroit in August, 1818, leaving on Sunday and arriving on Thursday.

Queer Icelandic Beliefs.

The orthodox Iclander believes that the earth has an opening through it from pole to pole—in other words, that it is the exact counterpart of a gigantic bead. According to their idea all waters which flow to the north are drawn thitherward by a suction created by the oceans tumbling downward through the hollow, which they firmly believe exists. Their authority for the curious belief is the "Utama Saga," a semisacred work written early in the fourteenth century.

If the ancient volume is to be relied upon, one Bjorn Liefson, a fisherman who was driven northward by a fierce gale about the year 1201, is the only human being who has ever seen the spot where the waters of all oceans plunge downward and are not seen again until they have passed entirely through the earth and again appear bubbling and frothing like a mammoth spring at the south pole.

A slander starts in a whisper and ends through a megaphone.—New York Herald.

The Nerves

control the most important functions of the human system. Among the symptoms of nervous exhaustion are "Brain Fog," Mental Depression, Irritability, Insomnia, Prostration, Hysteria, Headache, Flushed Face, Cold Hands and Feet.

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increasing nerve energy and force; they also supply nourishment to the nervous system.

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For 25 Cents

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Castoria.

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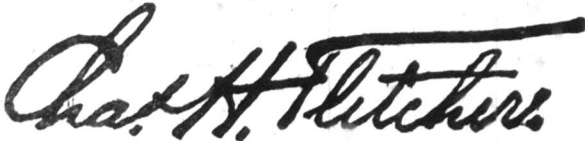
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T. G. DAVIS & CO.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE,

Eastern Standard Time. No. 21 Taking effect June 16, 1902.

Tweed and Tamworth to Deseronto.				Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Tweed.			
Stations.	Miles	No. 2 A.M.	No. 4 P.M.	Stations.	Miles	No. 1 A.M.	No. 3 P.M.
Lve Tweed	0	6 30	3 35	Lve Deseronto	0	6 45	3 50
Stoco	3	6 38	3 43	Deseronto Junction	4	7 00	4 05
Larkins	7	6 50	3 55	Arr Napanee	9	7 15	4 20
Maribank	13	7 10	4 15	Lve Napanee	9	7 40	4 30
Erinsville	17	7 25	4 30	Strathcona	15	8 05	4 40
Tamworth	20	7 40	4 40	Newburgh	17	8 15	4 50
Wilson	24	...	...	Thomson's Mills	18	...	...
Enterprise	26	8 00	4 45	Camden East	19	8 25	5 05
Mudlake Bridge	28	...	...	Arr Yarker	23	8 35	5 25
Moscow	31	8 13	5 10	Lve Yarker	23	8 55	5 40
Galbraith	33	...	...	Galbraith	25	...	...
Arr Yarker	35	8 25	5 23	Moscow	27	9 07	5 50
Lve Yarker	35	9 00	5 35	Mudlake Bridge	30	...	...
Camden East	39	9 10	5 45	Enterprise	32	9 20	6 00
Thomson's Mills	40	...	...	Wilson	34	...	...
Newburgh	41	9 25	5 55	Tamworth	38	9 40	6 25
Strathcona	43	9 40	6 05	Erinsville	41	9 55	6 35
Arr Napanee	49	9 55	6 25	Maribank	45	10 10	6 50
Lve Napanee	49	...	...	Larkins	51	10 35	7 10

Rattlesnake Flags.

After the rattlesnake had been adopted as an emblem and had appeared on the flags of several of the colonies Benjamin Franklin defended the device on the grounds that the rattlesnake is found only in America; that all serpents' emblems were considered by the ancients to be symbols of wisdom; that his bright, lidless eyes signify vigilance; that he never attacks without first giving fair warning of his presence; that his rattles, while distinct, are so firmly joined that they cannot be separated without being ruined forever, and that as he grows older the rattles increase in number, as it was to be hoped the colonies would.

Indeed this idea was made use of in a flag device which represented a rattlesnake with nine joints, each joint lettered with red silk. The head was marked "N. E." (New England), the remaining sections "N. Y.," "N. J.," "Pa.," "Md.," "Va.," "N. C.," "S. C.," and "Ga." This curious standard was discarded for the one made by Mrs. Ross in Philadelphia in 1777, a flag similar to the United States flag of today, only with fewer stars.

Only Pursuing His Profession.

A Brooklyn magistrate recently had four darkies who were caught in a gambling raid before him. The first of the lot to be brought to the bar was an undersized man, with a comical face, as black as night. The dialogue between the magistrate and the prisoner created some merriment in the court.

"What is your name?" inquired the magistrate sternly.

"Mah name's Smiff," replied the darky.

"What is your profession?"

"Ize a locksmith by trade, sah."

"What were you doing when the police broke into the room last night?"

"Judge, I was pursuin' mah profession. I was makin' a bolt for the door."

"Officer," said the magistrate, with a merry twinkle in his eye, "lock Smiff up."

A Matrimonial Inducement.

Algernon—Ah, my dear boy, so glad to see you. And how is your suit with Miss De Rich getting on?

Augustus—Weally, my boy, I can't say that I've made much progress so far, but I believe I've hit on the right idea now. Do you see this dawg?

"Of course. What a delightful pug! Just like the one Miss De Rich admired, by the way."

"It's the very one, my boy. She went into ecstasies over it at the dawg show."

"Ah, I see. So you've bought it for her?"

"No, for myself."

"For yourself? What good can that do you?"

"Why, my boy, can't you see? Bal Jove, the dear girl will have to take me or lose the dawg, you know!"

What He Had Read.

An unlettered Celt's application to the Philadelphia court of naturalization resulted in the following dialogue:

Judge—Have you read the Declaration of Independence?

Applicant—No, sir.

Judge—Have you read the constitution of the United States?

Applicant—No, sir.

Judge—Have you read the history of the United States?

Applicant—No, sir.

Judge—No? Well, what have you read?

Applicant—Oh, have red hair on me

Pains in the Back.

Are symptoms of a weak, torpid, stagnant condition of the kidneys, liver, and are a warning it is extremely hazardous to neglect, so import a healthy action of these organs.

They are commonly attended by loss of energy, lack of courage, and times by gloomy foreboding and spondency.

"I was taken ill with kidney trouble became so weak I could scarcely get a I took medicine without benefit, and decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. The first bottle I felt so much better continued its use, and six bottles made a new woman. When my little girl baby, she could not keep anything stomach, and we gave her Hood's Sarsaparilla which cured her." Mrs. Thomas, Wallaceburg, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Cures kidney and liver trouble, leaves the back and builds up whole system.

Courtship in Spain.

In Spain the courtship begins with a shower of blossoms on the girl, who pass into a floral bower of the new home. The suitors begin his courtship by asking the girl of water at the home where object of his affections lives.

request is granted, he may per his attentions, but if it is denied matter ends there. Later he calls again, accompanied by music and torchbearers, and while the dolin players strum their instruments the lover's companion makes advances. Any time during the courtship the suitor may be rejected by the girl of a pumpkin. Three times he must make formal suit for a wife, as quest cannot be granted at first if her father refuses the third time may consult a magistrate, who demands that the daughter be provided for that her father give his consent to the marriage, provided he is an able man. He can then carry off his bride. But this emergency does not arise.—Woman's Home Companion.

Poetic Salutations.

In our salutations we are full and plous without realizing it. "Good day," which falls so flippantly from our lips, is really "God be with you." "Good day" means "I wish you day—a happy, prosperous day." Phenicians on meeting used to say "What occupies you?" Another everyday phrases meant press joy and pleasure was, "rejoice!"

Every day on our streets we see the pet phrase of the Germans "Gute Nacht?" (How goes it?) or "Auf Wiedersehen" (Till we meet again). An Italian fruit dealer at the corner to his comrade in his native tongue "God give you a good morrow." The ancient Irish mother uttering a house says in her own language, "The blessings of God be on this house."

"Peace be with you" is the Italian benediction, and the answer is "Beautiful. With you be peace."

The Bridal Wreath.

The bridal wreath is usually made of myrtle branches in Germany made of orange blossoms in France and in the United States. In France and the French cantons of Switzerland it is of white roses. In Spain flowers of which it is composed are roses and pinks. In the island of Greece vine leaves serve the purpose and in Bohemia rosemary is employed.

Tweed and Tamworth to Deseronto.		Napanee and Deseronto.	
Stations.	Miles	No.2 A.M. P.M.	No.4 P.M. P.M.
Lve Tweed	3	6 30	8 35
Stocco	7	6 38	8 43
Larkins	13	7 50	9 55
Maribank	17	7 10	9 15
Erinsville	20	7 25	9 40
Tamworth	24	7 40	9 55
Wilson	28	8 00	10 05
Enterprise	32	8 15	10 20
Mudlake Bridge	36	8 30	10 35
Moscow	40	8 45	10 50
Galbraith	44	9 00	11 05
Yarker	48	9 15	11 20
Yarker	52	9 30	11 35
Camden East	56	9 45	11 50
Thomson's Mills	60	10 00	12 05
Newburgh	64	10 15	12 20
Strathcona	68	10 30	12 35
Napanee	72	10 45	12 50
Deseronto Junction	76	11 00	1 05
Deseronto	80	11 15	1 20

Kingston and Sydenham to Napanee and Deseronto.		Deseronto and Napanee to Kingston.	
Stations.	Miles	No.2 A.M. P.M.	No.4 P.M. P.M.
Lve Kingston	0	4 00	6 05
G. T. R. Junction	10	4 15	6 20
Glenvale	14	4 30	6 35
Harrowsmith	19	4 45	6 50
Harrowsmith	23	5 00	7 05
Sydenham	28	5 15	7 20
Harrowsmith	33	5 30	7 35
Frontenac	38	5 45	7 50
Yarker	43	6 00	8 05
Yarker	48	6 15	8 20
Camden East	53	6 30	8 35
Thomson's Mills	58	6 45	8 50
Newburgh	63	7 00	9 05
Strathcona	68	7 15	9 20
Napanee	73	7 30	9 35
Napanee, West End	78	7 45	9 50
Deseronto Junction	83	8 00	10 05
Deseronto	88	8 15	10 20

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Napanee.

Deseronto and Napanee to Kingston and Tweed.		Napanee and Deseronto to Kingston.	
Stations.	Miles	No.1 A.M. P.M.	No.3 P.M. P.M.
Lve Deseronto	4	6 45	8 50
Deseronto Junction	8	7 00	9 05
Napanee	12	7 15	9 20
Napanee	16	7 30	9 35
Strathcona	20	7 45	9 50
Newburgh	24	8 00	10 05
Thomson's Mills	28	8 15	10 20
Camden East	32	8 30	10 35
Yarker	36	8 45	10 50
Erinsville	40	9 00	11 05
Galbraith	44	9 15	11 20
Moscow	48	9 30	11 35
Mudlake Bridge	52	9 45	11 50
Enterprise	56	10 00	12 05
Wilson	60	10 15	12 20
Tamworth	64	10 30	12 35
Napanee	68	10 45	12 50
Maribank	72	11 00	1 05
Larkins	76	11 15	1 20
Stocco	80	11 30	1 35
Tweed	84	11 45	1 50

Deseronto and Napanee to Kingston.		Kingston, Napanee and Sydenham and Deseronto.	
Stations.	Miles	No.1 A.M. P.M.	No.3 P.M. P.M.
Lve Deseronto	4	6 45	8 50
Deseronto Junction	8	7 00	9 05
Napanee	12	7 15	9 20
Napanee	16	7 30	9 35
Strathcona	20	7 45	9 50
Newburgh	24	8 00	10 05
Thomson's Mills	28	8 15	10 20
Camden East	32	8 30	10 35
Yarker	36	8 45	10 50
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Larkins	76	11 15	1 20
Stocco	80	11 30	1 35
Tweed	84	11 45	1 50

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S. CASEY DENISON.

What He Had Read.
An unlettered Celt's application to the Philadelphia court of naturalization resulted in the following dialogue:
Judge—Have you read the Declaration of Independence?
Applicant—No, sir.
Judge—Have you read the constitution of the United States?
Applicant—No, sir.
Judge—Have you read the history of the United States?
Applicant—No, sir.
Judge—No? Well, what have you read?
Applicant—Oh have red hair on me head, your honor.

Too Regular.
"For ten years," said the new parker at a boarding house, "my habits were as regular as clockwork. I rose on the stroke of 6. Half an hour later I sat down to breakfast. At 7 I was at work, dined at 12, ate supper at 6 and was in bed at 9:30. I ate only healthy food and hadn't a sick day in all that time."
"Dear me!" asked the deacon in sympathetic tones. "And what were you in for?"
An awful silence ensued.

What Ethan Allen Said.
A lecturer on the mistakes of history says that Ethan Allen did not utter at the taking of Fort Ticonderoga the ringing phrase associated with that event in the mind of every schoolboy. Instead of informing the British commander that he demanded the surrender of the stronghold "in the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental Congress," he shouted, "Come out of that, you old rat!"

The Boundary Line.
A well known judge on a Virginia circuit was recently reminded very forcibly by one of his rural acquaintances. "Judge," drawled the farmer, "it won't be very long 'fo' you'll hev to tie a string around yer head to tell how far up to wash yer face."

The Modern Method.
"I am writing a story of a struggling inventor."
"It won't do," answered the abruptly critical friend. "Inventors don't struggle nowadays. They let the people who are eager to buy stock do the struggling."

Your Biography.
Here is your biography in a nutshell: "Born, welcomed, caressed, cried, fed, grew, amused, reared, studied, examined, graduated, in love, loved, engaged, married, quarreled, reconciled, suffered, mourned and forgotten."

Plastered.
Harriet—Doesn't Julia use a good deal of face powder?
Jenny—Face powder! She ought to belong to the Plasterers' union.

A June Bride.
Mrs. Dearborn—Was your wedding in June?
Mrs. Wabash—Yes: three of them were.

Genuine Castoria always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

this house."
"Peace be with you" is the Hel benediction, and the answer is equally beautiful, "With you be peace."
The Bridal Wreath.
The bridal wreath is usually for of myrtle branches in Germany. made of orange blossoms in France as well as in the United States. In the French cantons of Switzerland it is of white roses. In Spain flowers of which it is composed are roses and pinks. In the island Greece vine leaves serve the purpose and in Bohemia rosemary is employed. In German Switzerland a crown of artificial flowers takes the place of wreath.

When the Curtain Falls.
Your death and my death are matters of importance to ourselves. The plumes will be stripped off our heads within the hour, tears will dry, hearts close again, our graves level with the churchyard, and though we are away, the world goes on. It does not miss us, and those are near us when the first stranger of vacancy wears off will not miss much either.—Alexander Smith "Dreamthorp."

Shelley.
Shelley read with close attention the works he could find antagonistic to Christianity. He thought he was an atheist, but was mistaken, as the not a more spiritual writer in our generation than he. He read the Bible great care, and some of his finest poetry is borrowed from its pages.

An Ottawa Gentleman Says:
"Life Was a Burden to Me,
'No Living Mortal Could Describe My Sufferings."

Three Bottles of
Paine's Celery Compound
Wrought a Glorious and Happy Cure that Astonished a Whole Community.

In the ranks of sick and suffering, many men and women become hopeless because of the failure of physicians and their medicines. We would have all such dejected and despairing mortals take comfort this very day. We would impress upon them the truth that Paine's Celery Compound abundantly able to save and cure. A tithe of people saved from disease death have given strong and incontestable testimony that Paine's Celery Compound can save even at the eleventh hour. Mr. F. Finter, Ottawa, Ont., tells of a terrible condition, his failures with other remedies, and of his wonderful cure by Paine's Celery Compound; he writes thus: "For four years I endured the agony and misery owing to pains in my head and chest. Life was a burden and no mortal could describe my sufferings. I was treated by doctors, and used patent medicines, but nothing gave me relief until I used your Paine's Celery Compound. I thank God for the way was brought to my notice in the papers. I have taken three bottles of medicine, and to-day I can truly say I feel like a new man. I will recommend the remedy whenever I have the opportunity, as it is the best ever given to sufferers."

ains in the Back

symptoms of a weak, torpid or ant condition of the kidneys or and are a warning it is extremely dous to neglect, so important is uthy action of these organs

ay are commonly attended by loss ergy, lack of courage, and some- by gloomy foreboding and de- lency.

was taken ill with kidney trouble, and so weak I could scarcely get around. medicine without benefit, and finally ed to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After just bottle I felt so much better that I used its use, and six bottles made me woman. When my little girl was a she could not keep anything on her ch, and we gave her Hood's Sarsapa- which cured her." Mrs. THOMAS IN- Vallaceburg, Ont.

ood's Sarsaparilla

s kidney and liver troubles, re- s the back, and builds up the e system.

Courtship in Spain.

Spain the courtship begins with of flowers, and the wedding ends a shower of blossoms on the cou- who pass into a floral bower on the of the new home. The suitor be- his courtship by asking for a d of water at the home where the ct of his affections lives. If this est is granted, he may persist in attentions, but if it is denied the er ends there. Later the man again, accompanied by musicians torchbearers, and while the man- players strum their instruments lover's companion makes his ad- es. Any time during the courtship suitor may be rejected by the gift pumpkin. Three times he must e formal suit for a wife, as his re- t cannot be granted at first. But r father refuses the third time he consult a magistrate, who de- ds that the daughter be produced at her father give his consent to marriage, provided he is an honor- man. He can then carry off his s. But this emergency does not of- rise.—Woman's Home Companion.

Poetic Salutations.

our salutations we are poetical pious without realizing it. "Good- which falls so flippantly from our is really "God be with you," and d day" means "I wish you a good -a happy, prosperous day." The nicians on meeting used to ask, at occupies you?" Another of everyday phrases meant to ex- s joy and pleasure was, "Flesh, ce!"

ery day on our streets we hear pet phrase of the Germans, "Wie s?" (How goes it?) or "Auf wieder- n!" (Till we meet again). And the an fruit dealer at the corner calls is comrade in his native tongue, I give you a good morrow."

e ancient Irish mother upon en- g a house says in her own lan- ge, "The blessings of God be on house."

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The Bridal Wreath.

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NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.

To Correspondents.—Persons sending in items from the surrounding district must sign their names to correspondence as a sign of good faith, not for publication. Any correspondence received without the name attached will not be published.

PARROTT'S BAY.

Rev. Mr. Spence preached in Beulah church on Sunday morning.

Farmers have commenced haying. A number from here attended the circus in Kingston on Saturday.

Mrs. E. Laidley is slowly recovering after her recent illness.

Mrs. James Smith is on the sick list. Strawberries have been very plentiful this year, selling from five to six cents a box.

Mr. Stewart Smith has been treating himself to a new mowing machine.

Mr. Rothwell purchased two valuable cows of Mr. Manson Smith.

A few from here attended the Sun- shine Circle held at Mrs. A. Rankin's.

Miss Francis Smith has returned home after spending a few days in Kingston.

Mr. Frank Chapman started for Baltimore after a two month's visit with his parents.

School has closed for vacation.

Mrs. John Baker, of Mill Haven, at Mrs. A. Miller's.

Mr. Will Cook, wife and daughter, of Kingston, visited friends here on Sunday.

Mrs. Charles Clark and daughter, of Kingston, at Mrs. Wm. Gaitskill's.

Mrs. Tom Parks, of Fredericks- burg, at her mother's, Mrs. E. Laid- ley.

Mr. John Presley, of Deseronto, at Miss Ethel Frink's on Sunday.

Mr. Kavanaugh and wife at Bath on Tuesday.

Mrs. Thomas Miller spent a week at Napanee the guest of Miss Wakeford.

Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Smith visited at John Clement's on Thursday.

Miss Ethel Frink visited Miss Lilly Woodcock on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Smith at their daughter's, Mrs. W. Topliff, of Glen- vale.

(From another Correspondent.)

Rev. Mr. Allen, of Sandhurst, preached in Beulah church on Sun- day.

A few from here attended the Orange celebration at Sydenham on Saturday.

A very heavy thunder storm passed through this vicinity on Monday evening.

A number from here intend taking in the garden party to be held at Odessa on Thursday evening, July 17.

Mr. Steward Smith found a coin on the bank near Mill Haven dated 799.

Mr. Hudson and wife, of Bath, at Mr. Wm. Chapmans on Sunday.

Mr. W. Clement and family, of Collins Bay, at Mr. Steward Smith's on Sunday.

For job printing of all kind try THE EXPRESS Office.

A. S. Kimmerly has a car of berry boxes for sale and can supply all demands. Sugars have taken a drop. Plenty of bran and shorts. Keewatin flour cheaper. Try our celebrated 25c. tea. I pay 12 cts. per dozen for eggs. Paine's Celery Compound 85c. per bottle. Dodd's Kidney Pills 40c. per box. Ozone 85c. per bottle.

STELLA.

Severe electric storms passed over this place this week. A barn of Mr. Marshall's was struck by lightning.

The remains of the late Mrs. John McVeen were brought here from King- ston last week for interment. She was sixty-three years of age and lived

BELL ROCK.

The frequent rain storms have great- ly hindered the curing of the hay crop in this district.

The epidemic of measles here has passed over without any fatalities, so far as we know.

Stanley and Grant Wheeler, of Har- lowe, visited friends here recently.

Mrs. Carl, sr., is spending the sum- mer with her daughter, Mrs. J. Yorke.

A little daughter has come to the home of John Sagriff.

Miss Nellie Close and Miss Annie York, of Tamworth, at J. Yorke's.

Mrs. J. M. Taylor, of Deseronto, at Mrs. Amey's.

COLLINS BAY.

A very heavy rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over here last evening. Very little damage was done, except preventing the far- mers from going on with their haying for a day or two.

We are all glad to see Mr. Gibson, colleague of Mr. Craig, back again on our circuit.

Miss Madaline Henderson has re- turned from Sydenham after trying her examination, Part I of junior leaving.

Miss Mabel Howard has returned home to spend the holidays with her parents.

Mr. T. Howard and family, of Bath, at Mr. A. Howard's.

Dr. S. A. Aykroyd and family at Mr. D. Henderson's.

Mr. A. MacDonald and family at Mr. Geo. Marsh's.

Miss Fercott at Mr. Darragh's.

CENTREVILLE.

Haying has commenced in this vicinity with an extra large crop. A great deal of clover hay has been seriously damaged by the recent heavy rains.

The merry-go-round started up business here on Friday evening last and expects to remain for one week.

The twelfth of July was celebrated here in grand style on Saturday. Early in the morning people began to arrive and by noon they could only be num- bered by the thousand. Enterprise brass band and a number of life and drum bands supplied music for the occasion. All the lodges throughout the county were in attendance.

Miss M. McKenty left on Friday morning for Winnipeg to spend a month with friends there.

Visitors: Messrs. E. and J. Hawley Cloyne, Mr. and Mrs. A. Reid, Napanee, Mrs. M. Donovan, Forest Mills, Mr. and Mrs. M. James, Madoc, Miss M. Moran, Sarnia, M. O'Dea, Chicago.

LAPUM'S WEST.

Haying is started here in Ernestown and the crop is an unusually heavy one.

Mr. C. Davy is in a position to be called Pa now, for which he is justly proud, its a girl.

Mr. John Simpkins lost a valuable horse on Sunday night, the cause is not known.

Will Brown, of Desmond, spent Sunday at his home here, also Fred Reid, of Wilton.

Mrs. W. Lapum is spending a few weeks visiting relatives at Napanee.

The turnout from here to celebrate the glorious twelfth was general.

Miss Lena Loyst returned to her home near Tamworth to attend the funeral of her brother William Loyst who met his death on a drive of logs near Sudbury. He was very much respected by those who knew him here.

A NURSE SAYS

Pe-ru-na is a Tonic of Efficiency.

[READ WHAT WOMEN SAY OF IT.]



MRS. KATE TAYLOR.

Mrs. Kate Taylor, a graduated nurse of prominence, gives her experience with Peruna in an open letter. Her position in society and professional standing combine to give special prominence to her utterances.

CHICAGO, ILL., 427 W. Monroe St.— "As far as I have observed Peruna is the finest tonic any man or woman can use who is weak from the after-effects of any serious illness.

"I have seen it used in a number of convalescent cases, and have seen several other tonics used, but I found that those who used Peruna had the quickest relief.

"Peruna seems to restore vitality, in- crease bodily vigor and renew health and strength in a wonderfully short time."—MRS. KATE TAYLOR.

In view of the great multitude of women suffering from some form of female disease and yet unable to find any cure, Dr. Hartman, the renowned specialist on female catarrhal diseases, has announced his willingness to direct the treatment of as many cases as make application to him during the summer months without charge. Address: The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

YARKER.

Both the foundry and the wheel factory shut down the 12th of July. Some of the employees went to Centreville, and some to Sydenham so we had a very quiet day in Yarker.

An electric light has been placed between the foundry and bridge; this was needed.

Mrs. Charles Ward and daughter, and Mrs. Seth Lyons have gone to Winnipeg.

C. W. Benjamin has shipped his new electric gasoline launch to Sydenham lake. It is a beauty, and very handsomely finished.

J. C. Connolly's family, A. W. Benjamin's family, Dr. Oldham's family and E. W. Benjamin have removed to their cottages at Sydenham lake.

The Methodist Sabbath school intend going to Lake Ontario Park with the Newburgh excursion on the 22nd inst.

Quite a lot of hay was got in while the fine weather lasted.

Many new plank walks have been laid this year.

O. E. Thompson and wife, Langdon, N. D., gave us a call on their wedding trip. He is cashier in the Langdon bank.

W. F. Winter, an old Kingston boy, is president of the same.

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(For last week.)
The remains of Mrs. John McVean were brought here for burial Tuesday. A large number assembled at the wharf after which the remains were taken to the Presbyterian church, where a service was conducted by Revs. Messrs. Cumberland and Orser. Deceased was sixty years of age, and had always lived here until two months ago, when she removed to Kingston with her husband and three children. She was a model christian, a kind and loving mother, and a good neighbor. She was a sister of Stephen and George Tugwell, of this place.

Mrs. Gorman, a highly respected old lady, who left here a few months ago to live with her daughter in King- ston, died a short time ago, and was brought to the Island for burial. Her funeral was also well attended. Rev. Mr. Boan, who has taken charge of the Methodist church, arrived here last week from Quebec. Rev. Mr. Orser will reside here a short time, after which he goes to Gananoque. A pleasant time was spent Thursday evening. An address was read by T. J. Polley, after which a handsome sum of money was presented to Mrs. Orser for her valuable services as organist for the last four years. Mrs. Orser made a very suitable reply. Another address was presented by Miss Carrie Fleming and a handsome piece of sil- ver was given to Miss Lillian Bat- tams. Miss Battams made a very nice reply.

Mr. and Mrs. Rignald Instant re- turned to Combermere Monday, after a week's visit here.

Mrs. R. Henderson and daughter arrived here from Syracuse last even- ing to visit friends.

A Scientific Voice Improver. Because of its strengthening influence upon the vocal chords, Catarrhzone cannot be too highly recommended as a wonderful voice improver. It almost instantly removes huskiness or hoarseness, thus insuring clearness and brilliancy of tone. Catarrhzone keeps the mucous surfaces in perfect condition, and its regular use absolutely prevents colds and throat irri- tation, thereby removing the singer's greatest source of anxiety, unfitness of voice. The most eminent speakers and Prima Donas would not be without Catarrhzone and credit in no small degree their uniform strength and brilliancy of tone to its influence. The hard rubber inhaler fits conveniently into a purse or vest pocket, and may be used in the church, theatre, any place or time. Complete outfit \$1. Small size 25c. Druggists or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont.

prond, it's a girl.
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Children Cry for CASTORIA.

ENTERPRISE.
Alvin Jackson and Thomas Clancy attended the cheese board at Napanee last week.
Our band boys got their uniforms last Thursday.
Byron Scantlin took charge of the station in the absence of Edward Harkness, who was at Centreville with the band.
Alma and Melsley Patterson are the guests of their sister, Mrs. E. J. Wagar.
Dr. Wilson, Tamworth, was through here Saturday.
Charles M. Wagar, Marlbank, was in the village Saturday.
Our band attended the celebration at Centreville.
Selwyn Vanest, Erinsville, was here on the 12th.
O. C. Jackson and daughter spent Sunday at J. Switzer's.
Evertton Huffman, Moscow, is at Sydney Huffman's.
Mrs. Daniel McKeoun (nee Annie Scouttin) died on Sunday after a very short illness. She will be missed very much in our community.

There is only one genuine brand of eau de cologne in the whole wide world, and its composition is a family secret and has been so for nearly 200 years past.
It was in 1706 or thereabouts that the manufacture of the famous per- fume was first established by one Gio- vanni Maria Farina in the city where it takes its name. There are now in Cologne and its immediate neighbor- hood some fifty factories for its pre- paration, over forty of them being in the hands of persons bearing the name of Farina. The others are conducted by kinsmen and kinswomen, mostly relations by marriage. It has been es- timated that from first to last the mo- nopoly has brought into the coffers of the clan the enormous sum of \$750,000,000, and probably this estimate is under rather than over the mark.

Privileges of a Peer.
An English peer can demand a pri- vate audience with the sovereign to represent his views on matters of pub- lic welfare. For treason or felony he can demand to be tried by his peers; he cannot be outlawed in any civil ac- tion, nor can he be arrested unless for an indictable offense, and he is exempt from serving on juries. He may sit with his hat on in courts of justice, and should he be liable to the last penalty of the law he can demand a silken in- stead of a hempen rope.

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The Methodist Sabbath school intend going to Lake Ontario Park with the Newburgh excursion on the 22nd inst.
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Many new plank walks have been laid this year.
O. E. Thompson and wife, Langdon, N. D., gave us a call on their wedding trip. He is cashier in the Langdon bank.
W. F. Winter, an old Kingston boy, is president of the same.
Michael O'Loughlin, over eighty years old, was married last week in Napanee to a Mrs. Clark, Harrowsmith. Michael has settled down on his farm to begin life over again.
Mrs. Buck, sr., and children have gone to Hastings for a few weeks.
Stanley Lawson returned to his home in Kingston.
Mrs. Shultze and family, Kingeton, are at Z. Babcock's.
Miss L. Boyd, Watertown, N. Y., is at J. H. West's.
Miss Fletcher, Buffalo, N. Y., and Miss Phillips, Sterling, are at F. C. Benjamin's. Lily Montgomery is at Sydenham.
The membership of Yarker public library is increasing; there is room for more members yet.
Maggie Montgomery, home through ill- ness, has returned to Kingston.
Zelda Wartman has gone to Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
A party crossing a field was chased by a bull on Sunday. They had a narrow escape. Could not account it, except that one had on a red dress.
The Holiness movement is gathering in many members.
Rev. Blanchard has been conducting a very successful revival movement in Pet- worth.
A daughter of E. Lakins died suddenly. Her funeral was one of the largest ever seen in Petworth.

Lots of jewelry is now the correct style. Call and see our selections of jewelry and rings worn by up-to-date people.
F. CHINNECK'S Jewelry Store.

Have you Any Junk?

If so, please call up 'phone No. 32 or drop me a postal card and I will send for same and pay the

Highest Price in Cash.

I buy all kinds of old Junk, such as Rags, Bones, all kinds of Scrap Iron, Copper, Brass, Lead, Zinc, Old Rubbers, Boots and Shoes, and Old Papers, in fact all kinds of old

JUNK

I pay cash for Rough or Rendered Tallow, and all kinds of Grease.

Chas. Stevens.

THE NATIONAL HOLIDAY

The Nation is Blessed That is True to Those Who Are Weak.

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two, by William Bailly, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.)

A despatch from Chicago says: Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage preached from the following text: Matthew xiii, 38, "The field is the world."

Every country has an annual holiday. It has a birthday celebration for banquets, fireworks, oratorical pyrotechnics, and for the arousal of patriotic enthusiasm. But there is an unwise as well as a wise way of celebrating the modern holiday. The first way is to glorify the past. The other way is to take a national retrospect for the purpose of rousing our ambitions to go ahead and win the further victories that must be won in order to fulfill the missions and if any minister tries the latter way he cannot take in the full sweep of our future influence and work unless he discusses them from a world-wide standpoint. He must attune his sermon to a world's theme, as Phillips Brooks, the most beloved man of New England in his day, keyed his ministry to an international tone when from a European city he sent to a friend at home a letter which read something like this: "Dear Harry—I wish you might do as I do every year. I wish you would annually spend two months abroad in travel. Such a vacation teaches you the immensity of God's providences and how small are the circumscriptions of our own individual lives and how small even the Episcopalian church appears to be when it is focused from across the seas."

Emphatically the most important of all future missions is the spreading of the gospel until it shall "be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations." The Bible does not state that the millennial day

SHALL COME GRADUALLY, as the sunrise first tips the eastern hills with light; making it appear as though the underbrush upon the tops of the mountains had been set afire by some careless campers. It does not state that the millennial day shall come as when the dawn in the beginning shoots its long, slender bars of yellow gold across the heavens. It does not state that the glory of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea, as the flood tide gradually creeps up the beach. But the Bible does teach that when the gospel of Jesus Christ shall be proclaimed in every town, village and city of every nation; when it shall be proclaimed in the mountain log hut and in the ship's cabin; when it shall be proclaimed under the shadow of every legislative hall and by the camp fire of every heathen tribe; when it shall be proclaimed in all the world for a witness unto all nations, then shall the end come. Then the millennial day shall be flooded with light, even as a darkened hall is instantly illuminated when the many different electric lights flash out at the touch of a single button. Then the millennial day shall be full of brilliancy, as the blackness of midnight was changed into the brightness of midnoon when God spake at the morning of creation the four simple words, "Let there be light," and there was light. The millennial day shall come as suddenly as the tongues of fire leap-

two vast armies would next day prepare for battle and the command would be given to the troops to fire, not a rifle would flash, not a sword would be unsheathed, not a cannon would speak, because the sign pinned upon every soldier's heart would be the sign of the cross. The picture drawn by that imaginative writer may be accepted as a truthful one except in two or three facts. He describes that day as if in the dim future. I believe the day is now almost at hand. Again, the writer describes the peacemaker who will attach the emblem of the cross to the breast of the common soldier as a man. I believe that peacemaker will not be a man, but a nation. We shall pin a sign of universal peace upon every European nation by the means of a supreme court of international arbitration. This sign shall decree that war, bloody, fiendish, demoniacal war, shall be no longer; that war shall forever be as dead as the multitudes of dead soldiers, whose bodies are now decomposing in the grave trenches all

ROUND THE WORLD.

But perhaps the greatest mission next to scattering the gospel of Jesus Christ is to prove that a people can be true to God in its days of prosperity as well as in its days of adversity. When a people are poor, weak and helpless, when a troubled and bleeding and suffering people are struggling for liberty and for their very existence, when a collection of ex-slaves are following their leader through the weary journey of a forty year tramp through the wilderness, it is not so difficult for them to pray and worship God, but it is difficult for a people to be true to God unless when riches come and prosperity comes and unlimited influence comes, they have an especial grace given to them. It is difficult to be true to God when the mighty fortresses have been built at the mouth of every harbor to keep out the foreign foe and when the rattle of the factory and the whistle of the steam engine, and the blow of the hammer and the rasp of the saw are all playing an accompaniment to the tune of a national financial success. It is difficult for a people to pray to a supernatural being, "O, God, give us this day our daily bread," when the granaries are full of wheat and corn and the bank vaults are a-choke with solid gold and the seven years of plenty have crowded out of the public mind the fact that there ever could come seven years of abject and unrelieved want.

I selected this text, "The field is the world," for two reasons—first, because the five words spoken by Jesus Christ to his disciples exactly convey the idea of the worldwide sweep of our future influence in the evangelization of the two hemispheres. A Christian nation has no more right to close its doors and live for itself and let the rest of the people of the world suffer and die than an individual has the right to lock and bar the doors of his own home and let his neighbors be murdered in cold blood or allow his neighbors to maltreat their own children. As Cain was his brother's keeper, so is every Christian nation morally responsible for the education

EVERY OTHER NATION.

But the second reason why I selected

TWO SHOTS A SECOND.

New Automatic Pistol Being Produced in England.

A new automatic pistol is being manufactured in England by the Mars Automatic Fire Arms Syndicate. It is made of three different sizes, 0.385, 0.38 and 0.45 inch. The magazine is contained in the handle of the pistol, different models carrying from eight to eleven cartridges. The weight of the pistol is 2 pounds 10 ounces. The mechanism is peculiar in that the breech remains closed until the bullet has left the barrel, so that there is no chance of the cartridge bursting by its being withdrawn while there is still pressure in the bore, consequently this pistol can fire a very heavy bullet with a large charge. The weight of the Mars bullet is 220 grains, the charge 14 grains of cordite, the muzzle velocity 1,250 foot seconds (nearly double that of the Colt revolver) and the muzzle energy 760 foot pounds (nearly three times that of the service revolver).

An expert can fire twenty-four shots in ten seconds, and in accuracy it is stated that when fired from a rest at 1,000 yards range it will keep all its shots on a four-foot square target, while its penetration is 16 inches of pine, against the Mauser pistol's ten, and the Colt's eight.

IT WILL BENEFIT CANADA

MORGAN'S MERCING WILL DO US GOOD.

The Opinion of a Former U. S. Deep Waterways Commissioner.

George Y. Wisner, formerly of the United States Deep Waterways Commission, has just returned to Detroit from a trip taken from Montreal to the mouth of the St. Lawrence River at the invitation of a great steamship company using Montreal as a port of entry. The purpose of the trip was to enable Mr. Wisner to advise the company as to whether the ship channel from Montreal to the Gulf could be quickly, easily, and cheaply improved, so as to be rendered far more safe and convenient than at present. There was no attempt to make an accurate survey of the route—just a superficial examination. Mr. Wisner was, however, satisfied that for a sum of money that would look trivial to the interests involved, the Lower St. Lawrence can be made into a very convenient and safe highway of commerce.

"At present the underwriters discriminate greatly against vessels using the St. Lawrence," said he. "The English vesselmen believe a large part of this discrimination is due to the Morgan influence, and is not based on a real difference in risk. They believe it amounts to an effort which is fairly successful at present, to place a premium on shipments from America via New York and other Atlantic ports of the United States. They think it works as a serious check on the normal development of Canadian trade from Canadian ports."

JEALOUSY AND FEAR.

"This jealousy and fear of Morgan is having a great influence upon English and Canadian vesselmen. It is spurring the shipping interests outside of the Morgan syndicate's control to combine, and it is going to rebound to the benefit of Canada without any doubt."

"It is rumored about Montreal that there will be a great steamship merger in opposition to the Morgan syndicate, to include the Cunard, Allan, and other lines, in all controlling about double the number of vessels now included in the Morgan

FOR FARMERS

Seasonable and Profitable Hints for the Busy Tillers of the Soil.

COWS AND FEED.

Clinton D. Smith, before the American Holstein-Friesian Breeder Association, said in part:

"A few years ago, at the Michigan Agricultural College, I had the pleasure of carrying on an experiment to test this question. The grand performance of our three great Holsteins—Rosa Bonheur 5th, Houwt D and Belle Sarcastic—had attracted the attention of the farmers of the State. Their cry was that 'why you have done wonders with cows it is all because you had such marvellous stock with which to deal.' The board was easily persuaded to grant my petition and allow me to put in a herd of some 30 grade cows, to see what the influence of persistent good care and persistent dry milking would be upon the yields of these cows, and incidentally upon the form and capacity of the cows themselves. I regret that the experiment was not continued longer, but I want to call your attention to some of the results of the feeding for a single year. I met the farmers on their own ground, I went from station to station on the railroad and drove into the country, buying good average cows, mostly grade Short-Horns, but occasionally one with Holstein blood. The cows arrived at the college between August and October, and

THE FEEDING BEGAN.

We gave them a grain ration well balanced, but composed of such materials as the farmer has upon his farm except that we supplemented the grain feed with bran, cottonseed meal or linseed meal, according to the dictates of the market. The surprising thing to me was that Holstein grade costing us \$25 responded to the feed so well that it gave us 10,310 lbs. of milk containing 344.14 lbs. of fat in 44 weeks—an average of almost 8 lbs. of fat per week. In fact, the average yearling yield for the whole herd exceeded 7,000 lbs. of milk and 304 lbs. of butter. Next to the highest yield I milked a cow with 9,125 lbs., and then five other cows, each with an amount of over 8,000 lbs. to her credit. Four cows gave over 30 lbs. of fat, and but 11 cows gave a amount of fat insufficient to produce 300 lbs. of butter. More than one of the cows would have gone into the advanced registry had they been pure bloods.

"The lesson I drew from this experiment was that a force pulling in the direction of large and economical milk-giving, is persistent dry milking and persistent high feeding. The trouble with most of us is that as the cows get farther along in the period of lactation, we drop off the feed prematurely. We follow the false doctrine that we should measure the supply of nutrients by the yield of milk, and whenever the cows drops in yield we punish her, and through her, ourselves, by making a corresponding reduction in the food supply. We forget the drafts upon the feed other than for the production of milk, and we forget that these drafts increase as the time for the birth of the next calf approaches. Remember, on the other side, the

DANGER OF MILK FEVER.

and guarding ourselves against it a best way may during the last three weeks prior to the birth of the calf

fire of every heathen tribe; when it shall be proclaimed in all the world for a witness unto all nations, then shall the end come." Then the millennial day shall be flooded with light, even as a darkened hall is instantly illuminated when the many different electric lights flash out at the touch of a single button. Then the millennial day shall be full of brilliancy, as the blackness of midnight was changed into the brightness of noon when God spake at the morning of creation the four simple words, "Let there be light," and there was light. The millennial day shall come as suddenly as the tongues of fire leaped out of the heavens when the Holy Spirit hovered over the heads of the praying, pleading, exultant Pentecostal worshippers.

How the different religious denominations are able to work side by side in America for the scattering of the gospel seed may be illustrated by an incident in the life of George Whitefield. One day the great evangelist stopped dramatically in his sermon and, looking up as though addressing the throne of the Almighty, cried out in interrogation, "O, Lord, are there any Presbyterians in heaven?" "No," came back the answer. "O, Lord, are there any Episcopalians in heaven?" "No," again came the answer. "O, Lord, are there any Methodists in heaven?" "No." "Who then, are the denizens of the skies?" "Christians, one, Christians all." So in the scattering of the gospel seed by the nation there are

NO RELIGIOUS SECTS.

In the sight of the Government there are only Christians. The Calvinists and the Armenians, the close communicants and the Congregationalists, the Protestants and the Catholics, can work side by side because these different religious denominations believe in the atonement. They can and should scatter the gospel seed unto all nations.

The second mission is emphatically the establishment of an international court of arbitration so that bloody wars in the future shall be an impossibility. That a great international court of arbitration can be established by the united action of ten or twelve principal nations of the world is undeniable, and that such a court will be ultimately established is also unquestionable. When such a court is established the United States, England, France, Spain, Austria, Germany, Italy, Russia, Japan and China will each have representatives upon that tribunal. Then when international difficulties arise these difficulties will be peacefully settled, as the Alabama claims were amicably settled before the Geneva tribunal which assembled in 1871, composed of the five representatives which were furnished by the United States, Great Britain, Italy, Switzerland and Brazil; as the Venezuela claims were settled before a tribunal which met in Paris in 1900; and as the war claims against the Chinese Government by the different allied forces are now being amicably settled.

Recognizing the fact that many people are looking forward to the time when war shall forever be abolished, an imaginative writer once described how the blessed condition was to be accomplished. He declared that the time would come when all Europe would be convulsed by a great

INTERNATIONAL STRUGGLE.

He pictured that event in the dim future. He arrayed every European nation upon one or the other side of the combat. But the night before the great battle was to open, an angel in human shape would be going through the camps of the two armies. This visitor would stop long enough to pin upon every soldier's breast a sign. And when the

sweep of our future influence in the evangelization of the two hemispheres. A Christian nation has no more right to close its doors and live for itself and let the rest of the people of the world suffer and die than an individual has the right to lock and bar the doors of his own home and let his neighbors be murdered in cold blood or allow his neighbors to maltreat their own children. As Cain was his brother's keeper, so is every Christian nation morally responsible for the education of

EVERY OTHER NATION.

But the second reason why I selected this text is because it always has had an intense personal interest to me. This was the first text which my father as a theological student ever preached upon. When my father was a young man at New Brunswick seminary, he went to visit my uncle, who was then a pastor in Easthampton, N.Y. He went to visit in the same old parsonage where the great Lyman Beecher, the father of Henry Ward Beecher, used to live, and where many of the famous brothers and sisters of Henry Ward Beecher were born. And while my father was visiting his brother-in-law the Rev. Stephen Mershon, the village minister, asked him to preach. So he preached in the schoolhouse there in the village of Easthampton his first sermon. The schoolhouse is now used as a barber shop. It is not larger than the ordinary sized parlor of an average city house. In that little schoolhouse the unknown theological student took for his text, "The field is the world." He little realized then that there ever would come a time when his gospel field would literally be the world. He little realized that before he died his printed sermons would appear every week before at least 20,000,000 readers. He little realized how God would some day bless his pen and lip. He could not foresee his future worldwide power any more than some of us can foresee the worldwide influence that will result from our lives if we will only help in the days of national prosperity to dedicate the nation to the service of God.

ODD WEDDING CUSTOMS.

Giving wedding presents is an old custom, but it differs in various countries. Scotland's penny weddings were peculiar. They were called jenny affairs, but the invited guests contributed a shilling and occasionally a half crown, and out of this sum thus collected the expenses of the wedding feast were paid. Germany has a pay wedding at which the bride receives her guests with a basin before her, in which each person entering deposits a jewel, a silver spoon or a piece of money. In some parts of Germany the rule is that the expenses of the marriage feast shall be met by each guest paying for what he eats or drinks. The prices paid for viands and drinks are high, and the young couple often make a handsome profit out of their wedding, often realizing a sum quite sufficient to start them in life. Often as many as 300 guests are present at such a wedding.

COLOSSAL STATUE.

The colossal equestrian statue at Rome of King Victor Emmanuel II. is now nearing completion. The statue is about 33 feet in height from the level on which the horse stands to the crown of the King's head. The feathers in his helmet are about 5 feet extra. There will be space for one or two persons to get into the head, and for four or five in the head of the horse.

development of Canadian trade from Canadian ports.

JEALOUSY AND FEAR.

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"It is rumored about Montreal that there will be a great steamship merger in opposition to the Morgan syndicate, to include the Cunard, Allan, and other lines, in all controlling about double the number of vessels now included in the Morgan syndicate. Montreal as a port will become vastly more important because of the English influence in the new syndicate. While there is undoubtedly more risk in river navigation than in open waters of the ocean, this risk will be reduced to a minimum by the work likely to be authorized by the Canadian Government. The present channel between Montreal and Quebec is 27½ feet deep and 300 feet wide, marked only by buoys and navigable only in daylight. The channel is to be enlarged to a width of 500 feet, and to a depth of 31 feet, making Montreal a full tide water harbor, accessible to the largest ocean vessels. The channel will also be lighted with gas-buoys so as to be navigable at any time, day or night.

GOOD FOR MONTREAL.

"This is just what is needed to equip Montreal as a transfer point between lake and ocean traffic as it will be on the completion of the deep waterway between Montreal and Georgian Bay via the Ottawa, Mattawa and French Rivers through Lake Nipissing.

"The Canadian Parliament will undoubtedly take action in the matter of the Ottawa River route at its next session. The old charter of the company expired in May, and it was not thought wise to bring up the matter of its renewal this spring, as it would probably be shelved.

"This route will offer means of carrying the product of the undeveloped coal fields of Nova Scotia to the mineral regions of Canada, lying between Montreal and Manitoba, and bringing back the finished products, as well as those of the furnaces now being constructed at the Soo. These mines are not under the control of a combination of railroads which control prices, and this outlet for them would be a decided benefit to the coal consumers on both sides of the line."

SOME FUNNY DUCKS.

If you ever go to Hankow, China, don't forget to visit the duck farms. There are a great many of them, and they are really very funny. Hankow is built along the river, and the people live by catching the fish and raising ducks. Close to the water are the little sheds in which the ducks sleep at night. Early each morning the doors of these sheds are opened, and the ducks go out upon the river and swim about all day. At sunset the owner claps his hands, and the ducks rush from all directions, and there is a most desperate scramble. None of them wishes to be the last duck to go through the door. They have the best of reasons too, for a Chinaman sits at the door with a long bamboo rod in his hand, and the last duck always gets a sharp crack. It is very funny, too, to see these farmers driving their ducks to market. They never walk, but ride in the oddest sort of boats, and the ducks swim on before. Should one swim to either side he is quickly brought into line again by an unmistakable hint from the bamboo stick which his master always carries.

and prominently. We should not sure the supply of nutrients by yield of milk, and whenever the drops in yield we punish her, through her, ourselves, by making corresponding reduction in the supply. We forget the drafts upon the feed other than for the production of milk, and we forget these drafts increase as the time the birth of the next calf approaches. Remember, on the other side, the

DANGER OF MILK FEVER.

and guarding ourselves against it best we may during the last two weeks prior to the birth of the calf we want to continue a good full ration of roughage and grain throughout the entire period of lactation. Were the experiments I have indicated unsupported by similar experiments elsewhere, I should regard the work at the Michigan station one of those peculiar accidents that sometimes happen, but upon which it is unsafe to predict a general rule. But I have found in the public press as well as in the reports from stations, parallel results, and I have come to believe that continued good feeding, combined with persistent dry milking, is a force that will not of equal weight with heredity one not to be despised in establishing this trend of assimilated foodward the udder.

As a consequence of the combined efforts of heredity and judicious feeding, we have the formation of the dairy form, the yielding of outward conformation to the forces. The enlargement of the udder and the vessels that lead to it from it, combined with the fall away of the parts to which the force of the animal is no longer directed results in the establishment of dairy form. Mark you that here is the important factor in this work and that its supporting force is persistent and prolonged good feeding.

BUTTER MAKING.

When cream is separated from the fat globules come to the surface by gravity or are thrown off the centrifugal process, writes P. G. M. Gowell. When cream is churned, two of them will stick together, then three, then four, and then a dozen, until finally those little globules, only about one-fifth of a thousandth of an inch in diameter, gradually stick together and become large enough to see. They are small yet, not large enough to be butter from without waste. So keep on churning until more and more when those get large enough that we can readily draw off buttermilk, when they are about size of number 8 shot, the work has been carried far enough. If we then get larger than this they lock up a certain amount of serum, and that will have to be separated again in order to get them from the buttermilk. To do the work when they are just right size depends upon the skill of the butter maker. It is a simple matter when you know how to do it. We do our work on this way: churn at such a temperature that can form these granules in from 15 to 60 minutes. I cannot tell what the temperature is. From Friesian milk, Ayrshire milk and milk from many individual cows, butter comes quicker than from Guernsey or Jersey milk, and of milk in which the butter fat is hard. The fat in the milk of Holstein and some other breeds is soft, while in that of our but breeds it is hard.

DIFFERENT FOODS

have an effect on the fat. Cattle feed meal gives us a hard, and corn meal a soft fat. The rule is to

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The lesson I drew from this experiment was that a force pulling in the direction of large and economical milk-giving, is persistent dry-feeding and persistent high feeding. Trouble with most of us is that, when the cows get farther along in the period of lactation, we drop off the high feeding. We follow the doctrine that we should measure the supply of nutrients by the yield of milk, and whenever the cow is in yield we punish her, and, through her, ourselves, by making a corresponding reduction in the food. We forget the drafts upon the cow's system, and we forget that the drafts increase as the time for the birth of the next calf approaches. Remember, on the other hand,

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guarding ourselves against it as we may during the last three or four weeks prior to the birth of the calf,

periment and find out at what temperature it is necessary to churn to have the butter come right and come within from 40 to 60 minutes. Having determined that, you have the right temperature. Then, do not have the cream too thick. I would not have the cream contain more than 25 per cent. of fat, in order to have it in the best condition for securing granules. If it is thicker than that, it is not liquor enough for the fat globules to float about and have room to form and finish. Thirty-five per cent. cream is too rich. The little globules are so close together that in agitating the churn they are liable to attach themselves and become large and of different sizes. We want bath enough for them to float about in. It is perfectly safe to use the cream from the gravity cans, as it will not contain 25 per cent. of fat, but do not make the cream from the separator too rich, or it will be too dense for finishing the globules in the best form.

At 15 per cent. it is rather thin, but this does not interfere with securing good granulation. At 30 per cent. we can get good granules, but it requires more care. If we find that 60 degrees is the right temperature, we use that. If it is Holstein milk we may have to churn at 55 degrees or a little above 50, especially if the cows are fed on corn meal and silage. If we are using cream from Jersey cows that have been fed considerable cottonseed meal, we sometimes have to churn up to 70 in order to get the butter to come right.

When the granules begin to appear, look into your churn, and if you are a novice you will look quite often. As you continue to churn you gradually become accustomed to the business, and you know about how much churning to give it each time. Sometimes the granules will grow in size very rapidly, especially if the temperature is a little high, or the fat a little soft.

MARKET IN SOUTH AFRICA

A KIMBERLEY MAN SAYS THERE'S A GREAT OPENING.

An Era of Prosperity Will Begin Now that the War Is Over.

"After studying the question carefully and visiting different parts of Canada and meeting the leading manufacturers of the leading centers, I am more than ever convinced that there is every opportunity of a big trade being done between Canada and South Africa."

The speaker was Mr. J. Moir, of Kimberley, South Africa, in Montreal on his way back from the west. The object of Mr. Moir's present visit is to study the possibilities of trade between the various colonies.

"And not only this, but I am also convinced," Mr. Moir continued, "that a preference would be given to all goods coming from Canada, and in a short time Cape Town would really be a big Canadian market. I have also been in Australia and New Zealand, and consider that among all the colonies Canada is the most prosperous and would be able to get the largest amount of trade."

"I have now resided in South Africa for nearly 11 years, and am sure that the proclamation of peace and the predominance of English influence will mean a long era of unprecedented prosperity throughout the country. As long as the Boers remained in power the progress of the country was bound to be retarded, simply because they were never progressive enough."

"Only those who have carefully looked into the possibilities of the

EVEN MORE FORMIDABLE.

BRITISH EMPIRE IS STRONG-ER IN SORROW.

Her Financial Condition Is a Great Factor in European Domination.

Whatever the outcome of the tribulation through which the British people are passing the empire stands infinitely stronger before the world to-day than ever it stood before, writes the correspondent of the Chicago Record-Herald. Splendid as the coronation of Edward might have been as a demonstration in pageantry of imperial unity, it could never have equaled the spectacle of a great people, a globe-encircling power, awaiting with bated breath day after day the fateful bulletins from Buckingham Palace. The grief of a nation is more impressive than its joy—more in what it reveals more in what it implies; more in what it conserves.

Let Edward's life be far prolonged or not, his illness came at a moment when its moral effect on his subjects would most powerfully supplement the material forces that are raising Britain to the dominant position in old world politics.

UNITY STRENGTHENED.

Continental opinion now grudgingly but explicitly admits that the events of the last three years, instead of limiting or diminishing British dominion, have extended and confirmed it. Dr. Delbrueck, one of the ablest Prussian writers on the art of war, declares that "England to-day is only held in bounds abroad by the possibility of a European coalition threatening her at home." He emphasizes the fact that she will soon be in a position to appear on any transoceanic battleground with 100,000 veteran troops of the best class and he declares that not even Germany is in a position to do as well.

Discussing the same topic in the Temps, a French military writer says:—"Facts speak for themselves. England was caught unawares by the Boers and has paid the price Kruger exacted for her unpreparedness. But what of it? Her military organization has been transformed by the war, and will soon be equal to any demands that could be made upon it. No longer are the English a nation of seamen; henceforth they will be soldiers also. Who shall say what England may not yet attempt if she is not held in check by Europe?"

TALK OF COALITION.

Dreams of a continental combination against Britain still visit the slumbers of some shallow thinkers, just as visions of a European trade coalition against the United States flit before the eyes of Count Goluchowski. But trade is no more disturbed by such threats than Washington. Neither of the English-speaking powers cares a straw for plots which could do no harm to the one unless the other were to join the conspiracy. Danger to Britain lies not that way, despite Prussian publicists and the Temps.

It would not be possible, as the powers are grouped to-day, to find one of them who is more anxious to seek a better understanding with Britain than to line up with her. France and Germany have more to gain by courting than by antagonizing her, and there is no continental state that does not see in some continental rival a potentially more menacing than Britain. Irresponsible journalism may sing a warlike song at Albion's expense, but the men who really direct affairs at Berlin, Paris, and Great Britain know better than to foster coalition delusions.

THE S. S. LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, JULY 20.

Text of the Lesson, Ex. xx., 12-17. Golden Text, Matt. xix., 19.

12. Honor thy father and thy mother that thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.

The Ten Commandments, or ten words, as they are sometimes called, are summed up by our Lord in Mark xii., 29-31, in these words: "Hear, O Israel; the Lord our God is one Lord, and thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength. This is the first commandment, and the second is like—namely this: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. There is none other commandment greater than these." He thus quoted from Deut. vi., 4, 5, and Lev. xix., 18, for He honored the whole of the Law, the prophets and the psalms (Luke xxiv., 27, 44), never in any way discounting the least portion. How very unlike Him in this respect are some wise people of our day who profess to be His followers! See in connection with this fifth commandment Prov. i., 8, and note that in Eph. vi., 2, it is called the first commandment with promise. The promise had doubtless a special reference to Israel.

13. Thou shalt not kill.

In our Lord's commentary on this in Matt. v., 21, 22, He teaches that anger lies at the root of murder, and in I John iii., 15, it is written, "Whosoever hateth his brother is a murderer," referring back to the story of Cain and Abel. In the same connection it is written that Cain was of the wicked one, and in I John viii., 44, our Lord said that he was a murderer from the beginning, a liar and the father of it. Not only are we forbidden to hate any one, but we are forbidden to speak evil of any one (Jas. iv., 11; Eph. iv., 31; I Pet. ii., 1). In Zech. vii., 10; viii., 17, we are forbidden even to imagine evil in our hearts against a brother or a neighbor.

14. Thou shalt not commit adultery.

That this sin may be committed by a look as well as by an act our Lord taught in Matt. v., 27-32, where He also gives further instruction concerning it. That love will conquer it is seen in Rom. xiii., 10—"Love worketh no ill to thy neighbor, therefore love is the fulfilling of the law." God counted Israel guilty of this sin when they worshipped idols, the works of men's hands (Jer. iii., 9), and by the Spirit through James He tells us that if we are in friendship with the world we are in His sight guilty of this sin (Jas. iv., 4). It seems to some moral people impossible that anything so vile as this sin could ever touch or come near them, but let them see it as God does and honestly ask as in His sight, Am I in any way conformed to this present evil world, am I in love with the world which is lying in the wicked one? (Rom. xii., 1, 2; I John ii., 15-17; v., 19, R. V.).

15. Thou shalt not steal.

Many who would scorn to take what does not belong to them, as between man and man, might have to plead guilty when searched by the question, "Will a man rob God?" Yet God had to say to Israel, "Ye have robbed Me in tithes and offerings" (Mal. iii., 8). Inasmuch as our relation to God is the first question and the matter of the utmost importance, let the believer ask himself, Am I robbing God of any portion of my being or my time or my money? He claims our body

of lactation, we drop off the prematurely. We follow the doctrine that we should measure the supply of nutrients by the l of milk, and whenever the cows in yield we punish her, and, ugh her, ourselves, by making a sponding reduction in the food ly. We forget the drafts upon feed other than for the produc- of milk, and we forget that e drafts increase as the time for birth of the next calf ap- ches. Remember, on the other the

DANGER OF MILK FEVER.

guarding ourselves against it as we may during the last three s prior to the birth of the calf, vant to continue a good full ra- of roughage and grain well ugh the entire period of lacta- Were the experiments I have ated unsupported by similar ex- perients elsewhere, I should regard work at the Michigan station as of those peculiar accidents that- times happen, but upon which unsafe to predict a general rule. I have found in the public press, ell as in the reports from other ons, parallel results, and I have e to believe that continued good ng, combined with persistent milking, is a force that while of equal weight with heredity, is not to be despised in establishing trend of assimilated food to- the udder.

a consequence of the combined is of heredity and judicious ng, we have the formation of dairy form, the yielding of the ard conformation to the inner s. The enlargement of the ud- and the vessels that lead to and it, combined with the falling of the parts to which the food e animal is no longer directed, ts in the establishment of the form. Mark you that heredity e important factor in this work, that its supporting force is per- ist and prolonged good feeding."

BUTTER MAKING.

en cream is separated from milk at globules come to the sur- by gravity or are thrown off by centrifugal process, writes Prof. l. Gowell. When cream is churn- vo of them will stick together, three, then four, and then one a, until finally those little les, only about one-fifth of a sandth of an inch in diameter ally stick together and become e enough to see. They are very l yet, not large enough to make r from without waste. So we on churning until more unite, when those get large enough so we can readily draw off the smilk, when they are about the of number 8 shot, the work has carried far enough. If we let get larger than this they will up a certain amount of milk n, and that will have to be ated again in order to free from the buttermilk. To stop work when they are just the size depends upon the skill of butter maker. It is a simple er when you know how to do it. lo our work on this way: We a at such a temperature that we form these granules in from 40 60 minutes. I cannot tell you the temperature is. From Hol- milk, Ayrshire milk and the from many individual cows, the r comes quicker than from nsey or Jersey milk, and other in which the butter fat is . The fat in the milk of the tein and some other breeds is while in that of our butter is it hard.

DIFFERENT FOODS

an effect on the fat. Cotton- meal gives us a hard, and corn- a soft fat. The rule is to ex-

would really be a Canadian mar- ket. I have also been in Australia and New Zealand, and consider that among all the colonies Canada is the most prosperous and would be able to get the largest amount of trade.

"I have now resided in South Africa for nearly 11 years, and am sure that the proclamation of peace and the predominance of English influence will mean a long era of unprecedented prosperity throughout the country. As long as the Boers remained in power the progress of the country was bound to be retarded, simply because they were never progressive enough.

"Only those who have carefully looked into the possibilities of the various districts of South Africa can tell the future that there is before the country. All that has been touched up to the present in the way of minerals is simply what was to be

FOUND ON THE SURFACE.

There is almost an unlimited amount to be developed in the various mining districts, especially those which it has been impossible to open up owing to the troubles that existed. Then, besides, there are large districts in which good grain crops are to be secured, and when these are occupied by emigrants from England and other countries, the new British colony will go right ahead. The only reason that it has not done so already was that the Boers failed utterly to recognize the importance of railways or any other means of convenient transportation, and on this account most of the country and some of the finest portions have remained practically undeveloped."

"But then, again, my visit through Canada has shown me that it also has a bright future before it. Your population, instead of being five millions, should be thirty millions, and immediately arises the difficulty, where are the people to come from.

"You ought to go into stock-raising much more than you do. Not only out in the great west are there excellent conditions for doing so, but even between Montreal and Winnipeg there are thousands of miles that might be used for such a purpose. At the present time the different large organizations of the United States are doing an enormous trade in canned meat goods in South Africa, and if Canada were only able to compete with the firms in the neighboring republic, most of the trade would also come to this country. At present you cannot compete with them, but there is not any reason why you ultimately should not."

RAILROAD SIGN LANGUAGE.

It is not deaf mutes alone who employ the sign language. Railroaders have a tongue of this sort that, since railroading began, has been growing until now anything that needs to be said in it can be expressed as perfectly as in words. The signals of railroaders are made with the hands and arms in the daytime, and with a lantern in the dark, the lantern signals, by the way, being comprehensible at a far greater distance than the daytime ones. The latter are made with one arm or with both, at the brakeman's option. To go ahead, to stop and to back are the leading ones. The arms moved horizontally and vertically make the two first signals; the back turned and the arms pushed out make the last one. The main lantern signals are an up-and-down, a crosswise and a circular movement. There are, of course, a hundred other minor signals, and these vary slightly in different parts of the country. But the main ones are as common and as intelligible everywhere among railroaders as the English language itself.

join the conspiracy. Danger to Britain lies not that way, despite Prussian publicists and the Temps.

It would not be possible, as the powers are grouped to-day, to find one of them who is more anxious to seek a better understanding with Britain than to line up with her. France and Germany have more to gain by courting than by antagonizing her, and there is no continental state that does not see in some continental rival a potentiality more menacing than Britain. Irresponsible journalism may sing a warlike song at Albion's expense, but the men who really direct affairs at Berlin, Paris, and Great Britain know better than to foster coalition delusions.

BRITAIN'S FINANCIAL MIGHT.

Britain's magnificent financial condition is another of the constructive forces making for her old world dominance. Continental observers concede that too. Lord Geschen's fresh exposition of British credit has called fresh attention to this factor of imperial strength. Britain has spent \$800,000,000 in less than three years and has borrowed three quarters of it. Yet the British Government can borrow all the money it wants at nearly par for 2½ per cent.

One of the costliest wars in which a European state was ever involved has been carried through successfully by Britain with scarcely the slightest tension in the national credit. She still commands all the sinews of war. She is still invited to use to the uttermost all the advantages offered by loanable capital throughout the world. To cap the climax, the United States has taken a share of the British war loan. Even with payment of the national debt suspended, consols are 13 points higher than they were in 1888. Could there be more convincing proof of the financial strength of the British Empire?

MORAL INDORSEMENT FELT.

Truthfully does the morning Post observe: "In no spirit of vain boasting Britons may rest with confidence upon the foundations of their power. We have the ships, the men, we have the money, too." If we ever need help we shall get it, and without the asking, from the invincible republic of the West. Whoever reigns the British people rule."

Beyond all questionable theory that despite differences in their governing and social systems Britain and America stand and will stand together for certain high political doctrines operates to strengthen mightily the British position. After all it is the moral indorsement that makes Britain formidable to continental Europe.

MAKING DRUMHEADS.

The hides come by rail to the factory in great bundles. They are exactly as when taken from the carcass, except that they have been pickled in salt. On receipt at the factory the hides are thrown into a small pond beside the building, and left there to soak in running water till all the salt is washed out. This takes a long time. After being freshened the hides are thrown over frames and "broken." The bits of flesh remaining on the hides are removed, and the skin is then soft and pliable. The hide is next put in a vat with lime, and left there for about two weeks. This loosens the hair, which is scraped off. Then the skin is stretched tight on a frame and shaved on both sides. Another bath in a vat gives the skin a transparent effect, and puts it in apple order. Once more the skin is stretched out on the frames, and, if any finishing touches are needed, they are given. After being cut in shape it is ready for the market.

any way conformed to this present evil world, am I in love with the world which is lying in the wicked one? (Rom. xii, 1, 2; 1 John ii, 15-17; v, 19, R. V.).

15. Thou shalt not steal.

Many who would scorn to take what does not belong to them, as between man and man, might have to plead guilty when searched by the question, "Will a man rob God?" Yet God had to say to Israel, "Ye have robbed Me in tithes and offerings" (Mal. iii, 8). Inasmuch as our relation to God is the first question and the matter of the utmost importance, let the believer ask himself, Am I robbing God of any portion of my being or my time or my money? He claims our body as His property (Rom. xii, 1, 2; 1 Cor. vi, 10, 20), and at least a seventh of our time and a tenth of our income.

16. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor.

There are tongues that devise mischiefs, that love evil more than good and lying rather than righteousness, but such do not belong in the holy city (Ps. iii, 2, 3; Rev. xxii 15). "He that worketh deceit shall not dwell within My house; he that telleth lies shall not tarry in My sight" (Ps. ci, 7). False witnesses were among the grievous things which our Lord suffered for our sakes, even as it is written, "False witnesses are risen up against Me and such as brea he o t cruelty," and again, "False witnesses did rise up; they laid to My charge things that I knew not" (Ps. xxvii, 12; xxxv, 11).

17. Thou shalt not covet.

We might infer from Rom. vii, 7, in connection with Phil. iii 6, that Paul fancied that he had kept the law pretty thoroughly except on this one point, but he learned as James also did that to keep the whole law and offend in only one point makes one guilty of all, and in our flesh dwelleth no good thing (Jas. ii, 10; Rom. vii, 18). "Guilty is the word for everyone (Rom. iii, 19, 20). Some one has well said "To do what the law requires I must have life, and to let what the law requires I must have righteousness but by nature I have neither and am therefore cursed. When I receive Christ He becomes my life and righteousness and will fulfill the law in me." The people found that they could not keep this holy and perfect law for in a few days they found themselves calling on Aaron to make them an idol and dancing around a golden calf. Then Moses before their eyes broke the two tables which God had given him, thus powerfully testifying to what they were actually doing. Then the Lord told His servant Moses to make two tables like the first and bring them up to Him in the mount and He would write the same words on them, but Moses was also commanded to make an ark and put the tables of stone in it and cover them up and let them be there (Deut. ix, and xi).

ROYAL FAMILY SCRAP BOOKS.

If the newspaper cutting agency were not bound to secrecy they might give some interesting details about the supply of experts to the royal British family. The King, directly his children attained the age of 10, had everything concerning him which appeared in the newspapers pasted into albums, and these were handed over to them when they reached years of discretion. The Prince of Wales, however, began at the beginning, and each one of his children has a volume of newspaper cuttings, dating from the date of birth. During the royal tour it was the work of one secretary to preserve every article which appeared in the colonies about the Prince's journey.

FIVE TORONTO FIREMEN KILLED

Bravely Fighting a Fire When the Walls Fell and Crushed Them.

A Toronto despatch says: Never before in the history of Toronto has there been a fire attended by such loss of life among the fire brigade as that which occurred on Thursday morning. Five men killed instantly by the collapse of walls, and one seriously injured en route to the scene of the conflagration is the record.

The dead are as follows: David See, Lombard street station, 32 years of age. Single. William Harry Clarke, Lombard street station, 27 years of age. Married. Adam Kerr, Lombard street station, 28 years of age. Single. F. G. Russell, Yonge street station; 32 years of age. Married. W. O. Colclard, Rose avenue station; 38 years of age. Single.

The injured are: James Cook, Bolton avenue station; hit in jaw with brick from falling wall. Chas. S. C. Toplis, Cowan avenue station, aged 45 years. Married. Residence, 123 Maple Grove. Injured about the hips by falling off reel.

THE LOSS \$500,000.

The loss of property, while a minor matter compared with the loss of life, will probably aggregate a half million of dollars. The fire started in P. McIntosh and Son's warehouse, where grain, feed, and hay are dealt in, at the corner of George and Front streets, and was discovered by Foreman Mathieson of McIntosh's, at ten minutes after six o'clock. The alarm was rung, and the district brigades were on the scene in a few minutes. A half a gale was blowing from the northeast at this time, which an hour later shifted to the northwest, and finally dropped almost altogether. This circumstance assisted the fire brigade very materially in keeping the blaze confined practically to the McIntosh building. The building was stocked with baled hay and grain, which fed the furious element readily. It was a very fast fire, going with a rush right through the building, seating its way up to Front street, and spreading to the east to George street and west to the Hough Lithographing Company's building.

WALLS STAYED THE FLAMES.

The solid walls of the Hough building stayed the fire in that direction, although had there been an east wind nothing could have saved either that or the St. Lawrence market buildings. On the south side of the Esplanade are the buildings of the Western Oil Company, the Dominion Cement, Patent Roofing Company, ice houses, and some vacant shops, which were all in immediate danger. George Reid and Co.'s one-storey warehouse, immediately adjoining the McIntosh building, was not damaged to any extent. On the east side of George street, a short distance from Front, Cadbury & McAnn's flour and feed store was completely gutted, as was also Mrs. Catharine Hickey's, a widow's house.

THE CAUSE NOT KNOWN.

The cause of the fire is unknown. No coherent statement could be gotten. Incendiarism is the only plausible explanation.

Before Chief Thompson had come up the Lombard street brigade were playing several streams on the southeast corner of the building. It was then that the walls fell.

dangerous building in case of a fire. McIntosh & Son's lease would have run out in September, and they had purchased the Irish National Food Company's building, in Cottingham street, where they had intended moving their plant.

When the building was used to store goods salvaged from the Gowans Kent fire a couple of years ago the structure threatened to collapse, and a portion of the stuff had to be removed.

FUNERAL OF THE VICTIMS.

In the gathering twilight of a peaceful Sabbath, the remains of the five Toronto firemen who died at their posts on Thursday morning were laid away, each within his narrow bed, in the beautiful cemetery of Mount Pleasant. It was a funeral in keeping with the heroic conduct of the men in whose honor it was held. All that a great city could do to show its respect for the memory of these brave men was done, and it is doubtful if it has ever been surpassed by any similar gathering in this country.

After an impressive service in St. James' Cathedral, the procession, amid the tolling of bells throughout the city, wound its way to Mount Pleasant to the solemn strains of the "Dead March in Saul," as played by the massed bands. On either side the streets were banked with people, and tear-dimmed eyes betokened their grief. For hours men and women held their places along the route of the procession, which took three-quarters of an hour to pass a given point, and over all there was a hush of gloom.

NINE CARRIAGES OF FLOWERS.

The nine carriages bearing flowers, following hearses in which the coffins were covered with the richly-colored drapes of the Orange Order, formed a most striking part of the procession. Many of the flowers were from private citizens and firms to the individual firemen, but one carriage bore tributes from public bodies, including the City Council, Fire Department, the fire departments of Brantford, St. Catharines, Toronto Junction, Belleville, London, Port Hope, Berlin, and Kingston, the members of the Ontario Cabinet and the Toronto Board of Trade.

Among the distinguished citizens and representatives present were: Mayor Howland, Hon. J. Tarte (who being in Toronto, attended on the invitation of the Mayor), E. F. Clarke, M.P., E. B. Osler, M.P., W. R. Brock, M.P., Thomas Crawford, M.P.P., Fr. Pyne, M.P.P., Dr. Beattie Nesbitt, M.P.P., the controllers, members and ex-members of the City Council, representatives of the School Board, civic officials, Mayor Armstrong and Council of Toronto Junction, representatives of the Toronto Board of Trade, including President Ames and Councilors Noel Marshall, H. N. Baird, Charles D. Warren, J. W. Flavell, and Secretary Paul Jarvis. President W. B. Rogers, Secretary Trowern, and members of the Executive Committee represented the Retail Merchants' Association.

The procession took three-quarters of an hour to pass a given point, those in front walking four abreast. Both in the numbers taking part and in the great throngs attending it will ever rank as one of the greatest public gatherings in the city.

AWFUL MINING DISASTER

An Explosion Entombs Over Four Hundred Men.

A Johnstown, Pa., despatch says: —Johnstown has again been visited by an appalling disaster. It is only less frightful than the awful calamity of May 31, 1889, in cost of life, but it has brought sorrow to hundreds of homes made desolate by a mine explosion which took place in the Cambria Steel Company Rolling Mill Mine, under Westmount Hill, at 12.20 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

How many are dead it may take several days to determine, but that it is a long list is certain. It may reach 200 or more men.

It was nearly an hour after the explosion before any general knowledge of what happened abroad. Men who came from the mines, escaping with their lives, told the news, and soon it spread all over the city. Hundreds rushed to the point, and awaited news that did not come from the ill-fated mine.

At the opening across the river from the point the Cambria Iron Company police, with several assistants, stood guard, permitting no one to enter the mine, from which noxious gases were coming. It was nearly four o'clock when all hope of sending rescue parties from the Westmount opening was abandoned.

TWO MEN ESCAPE.

Two men who had escaped from the mine—Richard Bennett and John Meyers—went back two miles to see what assistance could be rendered, but the damp drove them back, and they fell prostrate, when, finally, after a desperate struggle they reached the outside. Two doctors gave the men assistance, and after working with them half an hour restored them. Their story of the situation in the mine made it clear that the rescue work could not proceed from the Westmount opening, and the hasty preparations were made to begin that mission at the Mill Creek entrance.

Win. Stibitich spent hours at the Mill Creek opening. He said that he believed as many as 450 men were still in the mine. In his opinion, from all he could glean, not to expect 150 men had come out.

AN INDESCRIBABLE SCENE.

The few survivors who have escaped from the depths of the mine describe the conditions to be frightful in their nature. Outside of the Klondike the mines are safe and uninjured. Within the fatal limits the mine solid walls of masonry three feet through were torn down as though barriers of paper. The roofs of the mine were demolished and not a door remains standing. In the face of these difficulties even the most heroic efforts toward rescue may well seem hopeless.

MINERS WHO LEFT THE MINE BY WAY OF THE MILL CREEK ENTRANCE BROUGHT HORRIBLE STORIES OF CRAWLING OVER DEAD BODIES OF THEIR COMRADES.

Two young men who were at work in the Klondike when the explosion occurred escaped by way of the air shaft heading up through Kernville Hills from the mine. A few hours now out of use stands at the top of this air shaft. This way the young men, sick and dizzy from the nauseous after-damp or black dam reached safety.

The Cambria Steel officials were notified at once of the explosion.

Chief Mining Engineer Marshall G. Moore and his assistant, Al. Prosser, were the first to enter the mine after the explosion. They were in at the main entrance, and began to work their way to the other end. Both were supplied with safety lamps. The progress was slow and tedious, because of the poisonous gases.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

President Powell Stackhouse was seen at the mouth of the mine, and gave out the following:—

"The disaster is an awful one, and came on us entirely unexpected. In the 30 years that the mine has been in operation no serious accident has occurred.

"The number of casualties is not placed at 125. No list of the names of the dead miners can be given, for the majority of them are foreigners, and were only known by check and not by name."

SALE OF YORKSHIRE PIGS

PURE BRED ANIMALS FOR BREEDING PURPOSES.

At Winter Fair Building, City of Guelph, Thursday, August 21st, 1902.

Having carefully studied the conditions and advantages in England, Canada and the United States, of selling by annual public auction pure-bred animals for breeding purposes, a number of the leading Canadian breeders of Yorkshire pigs have decided to establish an annual auction sale, believing that this will supply Canadian farmers with what they require in a more satisfactory manner than the present system of fitting for exhibitions, meeting customers, and selling at the fall shows. By fitting and exhibiting animals a large number of the best males and females are seriously injured for breeding purposes, which is a disadvantage and disappointment to the purchaser; the expense of production is largely increased, which is an injury to the producer. For these reasons it has been de-

have been noted winners in England, Canada, and at many American exhibitions.

JULIAS.

This family traces back to Holwell Pearl—3—(imp. 1887) by Ho Slit Ear (515), a noted prize winner in his day. The family Julius has been bred by Mr. Brethour in Oak Lodge Herd for five generations, and has produced many prize winners and is a very prolific family. As a sow under one year "Oak Lodge Julia VII." won first prize in several competitions at the largest Canadian shows. In 1901 she won the Champion Gold Medal at the Pan-American Exposition.

MINNIES.

This family is a branch of the Marian stock, which at one time was the most prominent prize winning family in the Oak Lodge Herd and which was descended from one of the first pigs imported by Mr. Brethour, viz.: "Marian—18," which formed the foundation of Oak Lodge Herd. This importation was from the herd of Frank Walke Jones, of Little Mollington, England. It was one of this family that won the Holywell Challenge Cup offered by Saunders Spencer.

mediate danger. George Reid and Co.'s one-storey warehouse, immediately adjoining the McIntosh building, was not damaged to any extent. On the east side of George street, a short distance from Front, Gadsby & McCann's flour and feed store was completely gutted, as was also Mrs. Catharine Hickey's, a widow's, house.

THE CAUSE NOT KNOWN.

The cause of the fire is unknown. No coherent statement could be gotten. Incendiarism is the only plausible explanation.

Before Chief Thompson had come up the Lombard street brigade were playing several streams on the southeast corner of the building. It was here that Sec. Clarke, and Kerr, three of the men killed, had placed themselves. They were there of their own volition, Chief Thompson not having directed their movements. At 6.50 the order was passed to them to move further up George street, when, without a moment's warning, the wall on which they had been playing a stream of water blew out with a puff, and, collapsing, buried the three brave fellows in the ruins. Chief Thompson despatched a detail of men to clear away the debris and recover the bodies. Sec and Clark were a few minutes later brought out, but it was 8 o'clock before the remains of Kerr were borne on the shoulders of his fellows to the morgue.

KILLED IN THE LANE.

A lane 16 feet wide runs through the McIntosh buildings, from Front street to the Esplanade. At the southwest corner is the chopping-mill. Here Collard, Russell, and McQueen, all from the Yonge street division, took up a position in the lane, and played a stream on the south part of the main building. The chief, noticing the precarious position the men were in, ordered them to mount to the top of the George Reid & Co. one-storey building. McQueen then went to turn off the stream to allow the men to take up the position on the roof, but before he had returned the southern part of the west wall of the main building had fallen, and Collard and Kerr under it. It was 9.15 before the bodies of Collard and Kerr were taken out, fearfully burned and bruised.

BRAVE ATTEMPT AT RESCUE.

R. S. Hunt of 326 Front street east, an employe of the Gas Works, was working with Sec, Kerr and Clarke, and had just stepped back, when the wall came. He held the hose on a Wilton avenue fireman, while he dashed forward and strove to rescue the three men under the bricks. He uncovered Sec far enough to satisfy himself that he was dead before he retired from the flames. It was a brave action on the part of the Wilton avenue man, for the second fall had not yet taken place, and he was threatened with another avalanche of brick, while the flames were pouring from the breach in the wall in a solid mass.

CHARLES TOPLIS HURT.

Charles Toplis of the Cowan avenue fire hall was thrown from the hose wagon while passing the asylum grounds and sustained a fracture of the lower part of his backbone and several ribs. He was removed in the ambulance to his home 25 Elm Grove avenue.

THE BURNED BUILDING.

The McIntosh building was a 3-storey brick structure, owned by the Toronto Street Railway Company and leased to McIntosh & Sons. The building was erected in 1875, and was formerly used as a street car barn. The walls are 14 inches thick at the base and nine inches at the top. There were no partitions or braces throughout the whole length of the building, and in an inspection recently Chief Thompson learned that it was a

troopers, members and ex-members of the City Council, representatives of the School Board, civic officials, Mayor Armstrong and Council of Toronto Junction, representatives of the Toronto Board of Trade, including President Ames, and Councilors Noel Marshall, H. N. Baird, Charles D. Warren, J. W. Flavell, and Secretary Paul Jarvis. President W. B. Rogers, Secretary Trowern, and members of the Executive Committee represented the Retail Merchants' Association.

The procession took three-quarters of an hour to pass a given point, those in front walking four abreast. Both in the numbers taking part and in the great throngs attending it will ever rank as one of the greatest public funerals ever held in Toronto.

DEATH OF A GIANT.

Lewis Wilkins Was Fight Feet Two Inches Tall.

A despatch from Chicago says: One of the giants of the earth died on Friday at the Presbyterian Hospital, when Lewis Wilkins expired after several months' affliction with a tumor on the brain. Wilkins was thirty years old and eight feet two inches in height. When in good health he weighed 365 pounds. A casket nine feet long and twice as wide as the ordinary coffin is being constructed for the body of the dead giant. A special bed had to be constructed for him at the hospital. A ring that Wilkins had worn on a finger of his left hand is so large that a silver dollar can be easily passed through it.

EXIT BELLEVILLE BOILER.

No More to Be Used in British Warships.

A despatch from London says: The committee appointed by the Admiralty to consider certain questions regarding modern types of boilers for the navy recognize that the Belleville boiler when new and in good condition is a good steam generator, but its rapid loss of efficiency in ordinary work in commissioned ships is of a serious character. The defects that have been developed in it and the great care required in its manipulation render it, in the opinion of the committee, undesirable to use any more of these boilers in new warships.

A BOUNDARY FENCE.

Owners Say the Cattle Stray Across the Line.

A despatch from Ottawa says: In connection with the recent seizure in the Lethbridge district of American cattle, the question is under consideration as to the best means of stopping illegal importation. The owners of the cattle say that they strayed across the boundary line. It is probable the Government will put a wire fence along that part of the boundary line which separates Canada from Montana.

STEYN RETURNS "HOME."

Nobody Met Him Except Ex-Commandant Brandt.

A despatch from Bloemfontein says: Dr. Steyn, former President of the Orange Free State, arrived here on Sunday. He is in the weakest health, and his homecoming was apathetic. Nobody met him except ex-Commandant Brandt. Mr. Steyn is going to England to obtain medical advice.

Five hundred of the Boer prisoners who were confined on the Island of St. Helena, have returned. The repatriation is proceeding rapidly. The refugee camp here is being emptied rapidly, hundreds of its occupants returning to their homes daily. Those leaving are given stock, tents, seed, and thirty days' rations.

selling by annual public auction pure-bred animals for breeding purposes, a number of the leading Canadian breeders of Yorkshire pigs have decided to establish an annual auction sale, believing that this will supply Canadian farmers with what they require in a more satisfactory manner than the present system of fitting for exhibitions, meeting customers, and selling at the fall shows. By fitting and exhibiting animals a large number of the best males and females are seriously injured for breeding purposes, which is a disadvantage and disappointment to the purchaser; the expense of production is largely increased, which is an injury to the producer. For these reasons it has been decided to hold the First Annual Combination Auction Sale of Yorkshire Pigs at the Winter Fair Building, City of Guelph, Thursday, August 21, 1902. The sale will commence at 10.30 a. m., which will give those arriving in Guelph by the morning trains an opportunity to be present when the sale commences.

Railroad Rates.—It is expected that reduced passenger and freight rates will be available throughout Ontario to those who wish to attend the sale.

The animals offered are bred or contributed by the following well-known and reliable breeders: J. E. Brethour, Burford, Ont.; The Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.; Hon. John Dryden, Brooklyn, Ont.; Major G. B. Hood, Guelph, Ont.; Mr. Saunders Spencer, Holywell Manor, St. Ives, Hunts, England, and the Glenholson Company, Myrtle, Ont.

One hundred pigs will be offered. Sixty of these will be sows under a year old, many of which will be safe in pig to an imported boar. Those not in pig to imported boars will be safe in pig to some of the best and most noted Canadian bred boars, owned in Canada. There will be offered in addition a number of imported and Canadian bred boars fit for service, also a number of younger sows and boars varying in age from four to seven months. The official auctioneers will be George Jackson, Guelph Perry, and Thomas Ingram, Guelph, Ont.

This will be the finest collection of Yorkshires, both in individual quality and breeding ever offered in America by public auction. None but first-class animals will be sold. A number of the animals are fine specimens and are fitted for exhibition, and are good enough to be shown anywhere. There will be many prize winners among them. Arrangements have been made with the officers of certain fair boards so that animals offered will be eligible for exhibition this season at London, Ottawa, and some other exhibitions. All the stock is in good breeding condition. All sows of a breeding age have been bred, and are insured to be in pig unless otherwise stated in the catalogue to be issued soon. Particulars regarding the breeding list will be given in the catalogue and at the sale.

Registration certificates will be supplied at the sale for all pigs sold. If desired shipping crates will be supplied to purchasers at 75c each.

This sale affords a splendid opportunity to farmers who wish to lay the foundation for a Yorkshire herd, and to those who wish to improve their present herds. Provincial Governments who wish to distribute Yorkshires of the best breeding and quality among their constituents, and officers of Agricultural Associations who desire to introduce among their members swine of the best bacon type and breeding, should be represented at this sale.

Special attention is directed to some of the families from which the pigs offered for sale have descended. Representatives from these families

prize in several competitions at largest Canadian shows. In 1 she won the Champion Gold M at the Pan-American Exposition MINNIES.

This family is a branch of Marian stock, which at one was the most prominent prize winning family in the Oak Lodge I and which was descended from of the first pigs imported by Brethour, viz.: "Marian—1 which formed the foundation of Lodge Herd. This importation from the herd of Frank W. Jones, of Little Mollington, land. It was one of this fa that won the Holywell Chall Cup offered by Saunders Spencer Toronto the first time. When ly competed for it was won by a representative of the Cinderella f ly.

CINDERELLAS.

Without a doubt this is the noted of all Yorkshire families Canada. A large percentage of honors brought to the Oak L Herd has been won by Cinders. They are prolific, producing even thrifty pigs of strictly b character, having great length body, depth of side, and str hard, flinty bone; they are l without undue coarseness. I different occasions representative this family have obtained prem over all breeds in dressed cat competitions. The remarkable truiness to type have been bro about by the most careful sele of the best boars and sows use the Oak Lodge Herd. They been carefully bred for many g ations along the lines of the bacon standard. Pigs offered this family are the result of y of careful breeding and selec They are from the same found as the Julia family.

The Holywell Challenge Cup offered by Saunders Spencer to competed for at Toronto. It first offered in 1891 when it won by a representative of the nie family. This trophy was f placed to the credit of the Lodge Herd and was won by a representative of the Cinderella ly in 1898. This plate was of for the best Yorkshire pig at exhibition, male or female, and quired to be won twice by one exhibitor before becoming his pety.

COUNTESSES.

The Countess family traces to pertation made in 1898 from herd of Lenston Gibson. Countess family is a branch of Constance family. They have ed to be very successful bree One pig from this family sold \$200 when ten months old.

PINKS.

This family traces back to Lodge Primrose—2099—which a record in the show ring, equalled by any other Yorkshir shown in Canada. She won prize for three years in succes in the class for best brood so the Toronto Industrial. On sire's side the name of Buddh Lad appears. He was the w of the first prize and Grand C pionship at the Royal show in

PRIDES.

This family is quite equal in of merit to the Cinderella fa and has produced many noted winners at the largest Canadian American shows. The founda this family traces to Lady Du ing—415—imported, bred by C Duckering, who was the winn the first prize in the aged clas the Columbian Exposition, Chi 1893. Like the Cinderellas family, though bred on slightl ferent lines, has furnished prize winners in the bacon and ed carcass classes. Next t Minnies or Marians this is the

DISASTER. KITCHENER IN LONDON.

ombs Over Four Men. The Pacifier of South Africa Gets a Warm Welcome Home.

150 men had come out. N INDESCRIBABLE SCENE. The few survivors who have escaped from the depths of the mine describe the conditions to be frightful to their nature. Outside of the ondiike the mines are safe and unharmed. Within the fatal limits of the mine solid walls of masonry were feet through were torn down through barriers of paper. The roofs of the mine were demolished, and not a door remains standing. The face of these difficulties even the most heroic efforts towards rescue may well seem hopeless. Miners who left the mine by way of the Mill Creek entrance brought terrible stories of crawling over the dead bodies of their comrades. Two young men who were at the work in the ondiike when the explosion occurred escaped by way of an air shaft heading up through the Mill Hills from the mine. A fan is now out of use stands at the top of this air shaft. This way the young men, sick and dizzy from the unconscious after-damp or black damp, reached safety. The Cambria Steel officials were notified at once of the explosion. Chief Mining Engineer Marshall Moore and his assistant, Al. G. Mosser, were the first to enter the mine after the explosion. They went to the main entrance, and began work their way to the other end. They were supplied with safety lamps. The progress was slow and tedious, because of the poisonous gases.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT. President Powell Stackhouse was seen at the mouth of the mine, and gave out the following:— "The disaster is an awful one, and one on us entirely unexpected. In the 30 years that the mine has been in operation no serious accident has occurred. "The number of casualties is now placed at 125. No list of the names of the dead miners can be given, for the majority of them are foreigners, and were only known by nick and not by name."

They have been noted winners in England, Canada, and at many American exhibitions.

JULIAS. This family traces back to Holywell Pearl—3—(imp. 1887) by Holywell Ear (515), a noted prize winner in his day. The family of Julias has been bred by Mr. Brethour in Oak Lodge Herd for five generations, and has produced many prize winners and is a very prolific family. As a sow under one year Oak Lodge Julia VII. won first prize in several competitions at the greatest Canadian shows. In 1901 she won the Champion Gold Medal at the Pan-American Exposition.

MINNIES. This family is a branch of the Marian stock, which at one time was the most prominent prize winning family in the Oak Lodge Herd, and which was descended from one of the first pigs imported by Mr. Brethour, viz.: "Marian—18"—which formed the foundation of Oak Lodge Herd. This importation was on the herd of Frank Walkers, of Little Mollington, England. It was one of this family that won the Holywell Challenge offered by Saunders Spencer at the first time when final

A London despatch says: Lord Kitchener arrived at Paddington railroad station at 12.48 p. m., on Saturday, and was greeted by cheering crowds. The Prince of Wales welcomed Lord Kitchener at Paddington, where an address was presented to the general. The latter shortly after started for St. James' Palace, where he arrived at 1.27. Lord Kitchener reached London at 12.48 p. m. His progress through the metropolis, after three years' absence at the Boer war, was one of the most remarkable of the past three years. The small procession of carriages containing the general and his staff, in simple, serviceable velvet dress, lacked spectacular features, but, evidently, the crowd was there in its tens of thousands to see the man-of-the-hour and not a pageant. From the moment he set foot in London to the time of his disappearance beneath the portal of St. James' Palace, he was the object of such an outburst of

POPULAR ENTHUSIASM as to quite overshadow the demonstrations of previous and similar occasions.

The platform at Paddington railroad station, when Kitchener arrived, looked more like a reception room of the War Office or India Office than a railroad station. It was covered with red carpets, and decorated with a profusion of flowers and palms, while rows of decorated stands, crowded with spectators, had been erected at all parts from which a view of the returning general could be obtained. The platform itself was crowded with distinguished personages, including Indian Princes in resplendent costume, generals and other officers in full uniform, and many ladies in beautiful summer dresses. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Cambridge, who is now very infirm, Lord Roberts, the commander-in-chief, Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Brodrick, the War Secretary, the Duchess of Somerset, Lady Roberts, Lady French, Major-General Sir Francis R. Wingate, who succeeded Kitchener as Sirdar of the Egyptian army and Governor-General of the Sudan; and Major-General Slatin Pasha, British Inspector-General of the Sudan, were among those present who assembled to greet the general.

When Lord Kitchener's train arrived, punctual to the minute, a tremendous cheer greeted the latest hero as he emerged from his car and shook hands with the Prince of Wales. He stood head and shoulders above nearly every one on the platform, and his workman-like khaki uniform, with the large brown sun helmet made familiar by his pictures, was in striking contrast to

the glittering uniforms and rows of medals and orders worn by most of those in waiting. The reception lasted ten or fifteen minutes, when the Prince of Wales and other members of the Royal family drove off.

AFTER AN INTERVAL Lord Kitchener and Generals French and Ian Hamilton took seats in one of the Royal carriages and, followed by the brilliant Headquarters staff, headed by Lord Roberts and an escort, left the station amid loud cheers from those inside, which grew into a perfect roar as Kitchener and his companions came in sight of the great gathering inside.

In spite of his hatred of "palaver" the general was obliged to submit to the presentation of welcoming addresses at Paddington and other points on his way to St. James' Palace, but his replies were cut as short as politeness permitted, and he showed evident signs of relief when the procession re-started. The route throughout was decorated with Venetian masts, banners, flags, and streamers, with mottoes of welcome, the house fronts were draped and troops lined most of the way, colonials and Indian soldiers being utilized as well as the local regiments.

Every vantage point, even to the housetops, was occupied by sightseers, and solid masses of people gathered in all the open spots, such as Hyde Park Corner and the space in front of Buckingham Palace, while the sidewalks, stands, windows, and roofs were packed with gaily dressed spectators, who waved flags, hats, and handkerchiefs, and shouted with a warmth that showed their hearts were in the welcome.

At Victoria Gate, the Mayor of Westminster presented an address to the national hero, expressing high admiration of his tenacious genius, indomitable energy, and devotion to duty, and Kitchener, with the brevity habitual to him, uttered ten words of thanks and drove off.

At Buckingham Palace Queen Alexandra and the Princesses appeared on a balcony and remained there until the victor of South Africa had passed on his triumphal journey to St. James' Palace, which he entered amid a final hurricane of cheers.

A LUNCHEON HELD.

Kitchener and the generals who accompanied him were entertained at luncheon in the great banquet hall, where covers were laid for fifty persons. The Prince of Wales occupied the central seat, with Lord Kitchener on his right, and Lord Roberts opposite. Among the guests were the Premier, Lord Salisbury, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Brodrick, and Lord Raglan, the Under Secretary for War. The hall was hung with pictures representing war scenes.

SABBATH EXCURSIONS.

Government Decides to Put a Stop to Them.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Department of Customs is considering a somewhat important question at the present time. Last year the residents of Port Colborne, Ont., had reason to complain of the desecration of the Sabbath by crowds of excursionists from Buffalo. The class of people who arrived in Port Colborne Sunday after Sunday con-

LEADING MARKETS.

The Ruling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, July 15.—Wheat—The market is firmer. Red and white sold east to-day at 76½c and 77c on a 5c freight to mills west. Goose is nominal at 70c for No. 2 east. No. 2 spring wheat sold east at 74c. Manitoba is about steady at 82c for No. 1 hard Goderich or Port Huron, at 87½c for No. 1 hard, 85½c for No. 1 northern, and 88½c for No. 2 northern, grinding in transit.

Flour—There is scarcely any offering and the market is firmer at \$2.92½ to \$2.95 for 90 per cent. patents in buyers' bags, middle freights. Choice brands are held 15c to 20c higher. Manitoba flour is steady at \$3.90 to \$4.25 for cars of Hungarian patents and \$3.60 to \$3.90 for strong bakers', bags included, on the track Toronto.

Millfeed—Steady. Shorts are quoted at \$20 for cars of bran and \$15.50 in bulk middle freights. Manitoba millfeed is firm at \$23 for cars of shorts and \$20 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights.

Corn—Firm at 62c for No. 2 yellow and 61½c for No. 2 mixed west.

Oats—Are easier at 43c to 43½c for No. 2 white middle freights, and 44½c to 45c east.

Peas—Are dull at 75c to 76c middle freights.

PROVISIONS.

Hog products are all in good demand and the market is strong at the prices quoted. Lards are firm and smoked meats are particularly strong.

Pork—Canada short cut, \$23.50; heavy mess, \$21.50 to \$22; clear shoulder mess, \$19.

Smoked and Dry Salted Meats—Long clear bacon, 11½c; hams, 13½c to 14c; rolls, 12c to 12½c; shoulders, 11½c; backs, 15c to 16c; breakfast bacon, 14½c to 15c; green meats out of pickle are quoted at 1c less than smoked.

Lard—Tiers 11½c, tubs 11½c, and pails 11½c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Farmers are asking rather high prices for dairy butter. There are no buyers out now, as the hot weather renders large purchases risky. Farmers have obtained good prices so far this season and are showing signs of holding out for continued high prices. Hot weather and large stocks, however, might make such a course dangerous, and involve heavy losses, as was the case last year. There is a lot of poor stuff among the offerings. Prices are steady.

Creamery prints.....19½c to 20½c do solids.....19c to 20½c Dairy tubs and pails, choice.....15c to 16c do medium.....13c to 14c do pound rolls, choice.....15c to 16c

Eggs—The market is steady at 15c, but the demand is not so strong as formerly. Offerings are liberal.

Potatoes—Demand is good and offerings are small. Potatoes out of store sell at \$1.25 per bag for old, and new are quoted at \$1.15 per bushel.

Poultry—Are in good demand and offer only lightly. Prices are steady at 10c to 12c for turkeys, 60c to 90c for chickens and \$1.20 to \$1.40 for ducks.

Baled Hay—The market is steady with a fair demand and moderate offerings, at \$10 on track here for No. 1 timothy.

Baled Straw—Is offering liberally and demand is medium at \$5 on track here.

CATTLE MARKET

Toronto, July 15.—The market is

the Lord Julia VII. won first prize in several competitions at the past Canadian shows. In 1901 she won the Champion Gold Medal at the Pan-American Exposition.

MINNIES.
his family is a branch of the Oak Lodge stock, which at one time was the most prominent prize-winning family in the Oak Lodge Herd, which was descended from one of the first pigs imported by Mr. Spence, viz.: "Marian-18," which formed the foundation of Oak Lodge Herd. This importation was in the herd of Frank Walkers, of Little Mollington, Engd. It was one of this family that won the Holywell Challenge offered by Saunders Spencer at the first time. When finally competed for it was won by a representative of the Cinderella family.

CINDERELLAS.
Without a doubt this is the most excellent of all Yorkshire families in Canada. A large percentage of the sows brought to the Oak Lodge Herd has been won by Cinderellas. They are prolific, producing very many thrifty pigs of strictly bacon character, having great length of body, depth of side, and strong, clean, flinty bone; they are large without undue coarseness. Upon several occasions representatives of this family have obtained premiums at all breeds in dressed carcass competitions. The remarkable uniformity to type have been brought out by the most careful selection of the best boars and sows used in the Oak Lodge Herd. They have been carefully bred for many generations along the lines of the ideal standard. Pigs offered from this family are the result of years of careful breeding and selection; they are from the same foundation the Julia family. The Holywell Challenge Cup was won by Sanders Spencer at the first time at Toronto. It was offered in 1891 when it was won by a representative of the Minnie family. This trophy was finally added to the credit of the Oak Lodge Herd and was won by a representative of the Cinderella family in 1898. This plate was offered for the best Yorkshire pig at the exhibition, male or female, and recorded to be won twice by one exhibitor before becoming his property.

COUNTESSES.
The Countess family traces to importation made in 1898 from the Earl of Penston Gibson. The Countess family is a branch of the instance family. They have proved to be very successful breeders. A pig from this family sold for \$10 when ten months old.

PINKS.
This family traces back to Oak Lodge Primrose-2099—which made record in the show ring, never equalled by any other Yorkshire pig in Canada. She won first prize for three years in succession, the class for best brood sow at the Toronto Industrial. On the other side the name of Buddington appears. He was the winner of the first prize and Grand Championship at the Royal show in 1896.

PRIDES.
This family is quite equal in point of merit to the Cinderella family, and has produced many noted prize winners at the largest Canadian and American shows. The foundation of this family traces to Lady Duckering-415—imported, bred by C. E. Duckering, who was the winner of a first prize in the aged class at the Columbian Exposition, Chicago, 93. Like the Cinderellas this family, though bred on slightly different lines, has furnished many prize winners in the bacon and dressed carcass classes. Next to the Minnies or Marians this is the oldest

family in the Oak Lodge Herd. This family traces back to Kinross Mite II.—27—(imp.) and Kinross Mite III.—28—(imp.), which formed part of the foundation of the herd established by the Wm. Davies Co. about 1890. These sows were selected from the herd of Sanders Spencer, and were got by Holywell Tyke. The sow Oak Lodge Mite VI.—3096—made a reputation for this family by winning first prize for two years in succession in the class for aged sows at the Toronto Exhibition.

ROYAL QUEENS.
This family is descended from an importation made from the herd of D. R. Daybell, in 1898, and is without doubt one of the most prize-winning families in England in recent years. Representatives of this family have won first prize at the Royal exhibition for four years in succession, both in the male and female sections. They have proven a very valuable addition to the Yorkshire breeds in Canada. They have the power of transmitting to their offspring uniformity of type and excellence of the highest standard. In the case of persons or associations who wish to buy but who cannot attend the sale or send a representative, if they forward their order with full instructions, to Mr. A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont., he will be responsible for the prompt and honorable execution of such orders, and for the proper shipment of animals bought under this clause. In all such cases the money to be invested must accompany the order. If the order cannot be filled in a manner satisfactory to Mr. Westervelt, the money sent will be refunded immediately.

BOERS RETURNING.
Many New Zealanders Settling in Transvaal.
A steady stream of repatriated burghers, says the London Times correspondent at Johannesburg, has recently been returning home. The Boers are supplied with tents, equipments, and rations for a month. This week the general return begins by Government transport of those not possessing horses and carts of their own. A local commission in each district will assist in the repatriation of the people to their homes, supplying wood, shelter, seeds and stock when necessary. Each commission will be under the presidency of a resident magistrate, and will exercise broad discretion in making grants with regard to present needs, not with regard to the position of the families before the war. The correspondent points out that the National Scouts—Boers who fought on the British side—deserve preferential treatment, and are as anxious as others to return to their normal life. Not more than 400 of these will return to their own farms. Many of them may take advantage of Government land settlement schemes. This week a group of settlers possessing some capital will be established in Ermelo district. These include more than fifty New Zealanders. The sum of £3,000,000 will be put at the disposal of the local commissioners for settlement and claims for war losses. Where the successful claimant has received no supplies his share will be paid in cash. In other cases the value of supplies granted will be deducted.

THE KING IS WORRYING.
The Reason of His Anxiety to Be Crowned.
A despatch from London says:—Mr. Whitelaw Reid says that he has received no intimation that the special coronation envoys will be continued, and that he sees no reason for altering his intention of sailing for New York on July 26. It is understood that the date of the coronation has not been definitely settled. The Marquis of Lansdowne, the Foreign Secretary, in the course of a conversation with an enquirer, professed ignorance of the date. Two members of Parliament, discussing the matter, stated that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman told them that Mr. Balfour said the King desired to be crowned as soon as possible. He would like the coronation to take place about the middle of August. This desire is held in court circles. There is little doubt that an early coronation is being held out to the King by his physicians as a stimulus. It is stated that the King's anxiety to be crowned is due to the alleged prophecy that he never would be crowned, which is said to weigh on his mind.

ESCAPED THE FLAMES.
Night Watchman of C.P.R. Shop in Perth in Custody.
A despatch from Ottawa says: Roland Burr, night-watchman at the C.P.R. shops, burned a week ago in Perth, and who was at first supposed to have perished in the flames, was arrested here on Friday by Detective Sullivan, of the C. P. R. He was found working, under an assumed name, on a farm in the vicinity of the city. A charge of criminal negligence will be laid against Burr.

THE NORTHERN COLONIZATION RAILWAY.
The Northern Colonization Railway, running north from Montreal, is now in the control of the Canadian Pacific.

Secretary for War. The hall was hung with pictures representing war scenes.

SABBATH EXCURSIONS.
Government Decides to Put a Stop to Them.
A despatch from Ottawa says: The Department of Customs is considering a somewhat important question at the present time. Last year the residents of Port Colborne, Ont., had reason to complain of the desecration of the Sabbath by crowds of excursionists from Buffalo. The class of people who arrived in Port Colborne Sunday after Sunday consisted of from 800 to 1,200 of Buffalo's most undesirable population, who disturbed the Sabbath quiet of the pretty Canadian village to such an extent that emphatic protests have been made to the Government against permitting them to land. The owners of the steamer Pennsylvania have endeavored to induce the Customs Department to grant clearances on Sundays this year, but the department has made up its mind that it will do nothing of the kind. The Buffalo steamship owners threaten to appeal to Washington, but they may just as well save themselves the trouble. It is recognized as a principle of law that any country has the right to manage its own affairs. Sunday in Canada is a non-working day, and if a Customs clearance be granted on the Sabbath it is done as a matter of grace, and not one of right. The department proposes to draw the line hereafter at Sunday excursions.

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CATTLE MARKET.
Toronto, July 15.—The receipts at the Western cattle yards to-day were 62 loads of live stock, including 921 cattle, 1,276 sheep and lambs, 1,000 hogs, 150 calves, and 25 milch cows. Business generally was a little easier; the warm weather has affected the local demand, and the quality of the cattle all round was not as good as usual. For good to choice export cattle the price is from \$5.50 to \$6.50 per cwt., and for light stuff from \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt. There was a fair demand for good cattle. The best butcher cattle maintained prices at from \$4.75 to \$5.50 per cwt.; but medium cattle were weaker, and common stuff was off from 25 to 50c per cwt. There was a poor demand for anything but the best butcher cattle, and the supply of this cattle was limited. Feeders and stockers are unchanged from the quotations of last Tuesday, but light stockers are now wanted. Sheep are worth from \$3.15 to \$3.50 per cwt. Lambs are easier at from \$2 to \$4 each. Calves are also weaker. Following is the range of quotations:

	Cattle.	
Shippers, per cwt.....	\$5.50	\$6.50
Do., light	4.75	5.25
Butcher, choice	4.50	5.50
Butcher, ordinary to good	3.50	4.25
Stockers, per cwt.....	3.50	4.25
Sheep and Lambs.		
Choice ewes, per cwt.....	3.15	3.50
Spring lambs, each.....	2.00	1.00
Bucks, per cwt.....	2.75	3.00
Culls	2.00	2.75
Milkers and Calves.		
Cows, each	25.00	48.00
Calves, each	2.00	8.00
Hogs.		
Choire, per cwt	6.75	7.25
Light hogs, per cwt	6.75	7.00
Heavy hogs, per cwt.....	6.75	7.00
Sows, per cwt	3.50	4.00

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKETS.
Buffalo, July 15.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat, spring dual; No. 1 northern, 80c spot carloads; winter nominal; No. 2 red, 83c. Corn strong and higher. No. 2 yellow, 70½c; No. 3 do, 70c; No. 2 corn, 69½c; No. 3 do, 69½c. Oats stronger; No. 2 white, 58½c; No. 3 do, 57½c; No. 2 mixed, 54c; No. 3 do, 53½c. Rye, No. 1, 63½c. Canal freights steady.

TO VISIT KHARTOUM.
The Prince, the Khedive and Lord Kitchener.
A despatch from London says:—It is stated that the Prince of Wales and General Kitchener will be present with the Khedive of Egypt at the formal inauguration of the great Assouan dam in December. The party will afterwards visit Khartoum.

The Hamilton Board of Trade at its meeting on Monday discussed with alarm the falling off of the board's membership, and it was agreed that a move should be made in the fall with a view to building it up.



The Leading Hat Store

Nothing will add more to your comfort during the summer season than a light weight hat or cap.

We have them in all shapes, styles and prices.

Linen Hats at 10c, 25c, 50c, and 75c.

Straw Hats at 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$2.00 and up to \$4.50.

Felt Hats in light colors at \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50.

Men's Chip Hats at 50c, worth \$1.

J. L. BOYES,



COAL—Quality Counts.

The best is the cheapest. No dust, no clinkers. These are the qualities required to make your coal cheap, and J. R. Dafeoe offers you all together with prompt delivery and the present season, while your yards are dry, is the best time to have your bins filled.

I also continue in the market for the purchase of all kinds of grain and beg to remind all my customers and the public generally that I am still manufacturing the celebrated family flour, Nonesuch, also Manitoba Patent and Strong Bakers, and respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.

J. R. DAFOE,
AT THE BIG MILL

J. GARRATT & SON,
Bakers and Confectioners.

Our Stock
of Confectionery

is of the choicest, and complete in every detail, including Webb's Chocolates and Bon Bons.

Our Bread is
Second to None

Summer Sale of Boots and Shoes.

July and August, the holiday months are generally from a business standpoint, slow. Well we try to get a move on by selling at prices that bring 'em. Our Bargain Tables are interesting to Bargain Seekers NOW.

Children's 75c. and 65c. Slippers for.... 50c.

Children's \$1.15 and \$1.00 Slippers for... 75c.

Women's 2 Strap Slippers for 89c.

Women's \$1.50 and \$1.25 Shoes for.... \$1.00

Japanese Baskets direct from Japan, at prices low, 25, 35, and 50c.

J. J. HAINES,
Napanee, Belleville and Trenton.

Patent Report.

For the benefit of our readers, we publish a list of patents recently granted by the Canadian and American Governments, secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D. C., U. S. A.,

Information regarding any of these patents will be supplied free of charge by applying to the firm above mentioned.

69,028—Alex. MacLeay, Richmond, Que.—Seats.; 76,479—Joseph Lemire, Drummondville, Que.—Milk Aerator.; 76,501—Henry Laplante, Jr., Summerstown, Ont.—Railway Rail.; 76,522—Angus Martin, Mill River, P. E. I.—Cable Grab.; 76,625—Messrs. Barre & Migneault, Winnipeg, Man.—Pasteurizer.

UNITED STATES.

653,105—Alex. MacLeay, Richmond, Que.—Seats.; —702,534—Alex. N. Camero, Perth, Ont.; —Apparatus for forging car wheels.; —702,105—Joseph. Lemire, Drummondville, Que.—Curd Cutter.;

—O—

CANADA.

76,377—Herman Warner, Leamington, Ont.—Apple Peeler & Corer.; —76,378—James D. Somers, Wallaceburg, Ont.—Perambulator.; 76,395—Donald. Fraser, Jr., Fredericton, N. B.—Feed Mechanism for planing machines.; 76,407—Thomas. E. Melanson, Upper Charlo, N. B.—Car Coupler.

UNITED STATES.

700,583—Thomas F. VanLuven, Cataraqui, Ont.—Axle Bearing.; 701,178 —Napoleon. Dussault, Montreal, Que.—Nail making machine.; 701,283—Victor. Berford, Tara, Ont.—Weed destroying machine.; 701,851—Charles. L. Culver, Sanson, B. C.—Ore classifier and separator.

—O—

On March 18th, 1902, for a consideration of \$3,000. Beakow assigned to E. Lundgren, New York, City, N. Y., the entire right, title and interest in and to his patent, serial No. 91, 711, for improvements in Apparatus for Teaching Gun Practice.

John C. Bowers and Edw. Dore assigned to The X-Ray Mfg. Co. of Illinois under date of March 31, 1902, for a consideration of \$4,000. their entire right, title and interest in and to their patent No. 682,023 for improvements in Egg Testers.

On April 14, 1902, an assignment was re-



Grand Trunk Railway Time Table.

Going West.	12:05 a.m.	Going East.	*1:25 a.m.
"	3:33 a.m.	"	2:18 a.m.
"	10:29 a.m.	"	7:45 a.m.
"	*1:17 p.m.	"	*12:17 p.m. noon
"	4:28 p.m.	"	*12:55 p.m. noon
"	7:22 p.m.	"	

(*Daily except Monday. *Daily. All other trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Tickets can be obtained of J. L. Boyes, or at the station. 8-1y

CARLETON WOODS.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Roblin, Ont.

JOHN POLLARD.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Express Office, Napanee

Strictly Private and Confidential.

JOHN ALLEN.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Commissioner in H. C. J.

Conveyancer, etc.

14y

MARLBANK.

The Napanee Express

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, JULY 18 1902.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 50 per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c per line each insertion.

JOTS Local and Otherwise.

Try Garratt's Sundays.

Smiles are the best things to season your grief with.

A new roof is being placed on the Paisley House by Boyle & Son.

The man hunting for trouble always has an easy job finding it.

A new awning is being placed in front of the Campbell House.

Everybody loves the truth, but few know it and adhere strictly to it.

Life is full of trials, and if it wasn't the lawyers would all become vagrants.

The poorest way in the world for a woman to catch a man is to pursue him.

You should set the example before you expect the world to have a good opinion of you.

Don't blame the cook when the steak is raw. Remember woman's work is never done.

What has dropped? Politicians seem to be neither "cussing" nor discussing at present.

No one is ever more interested about the time of day than a dude who has a new gold watch.

If you are a gentleman people can find it out without you boasting that you were born one.

Some women become so addicted to not feeling well that they wouldn't feel well if they could.

The Rathbun Co. are making some necessary repairs to their docks near the swing bridge.

Some men fool away nearly enough time looking for a soft job to make a good living, if properly applied.

Many a candidate who wants the earth becomes like the earth after the election—battered at the poles.

The date for the Lennox agricultural society's show has been fixed for Tuesday and Wednesday, 16th and 17th September.

The child who is fed with a silver spoon usually swallows the spoon when he gets old enough to have things his own way.

The benefit concert in the opera house on Friday evening last was not very largely patronized. A good programme was pro-

Wallace's New Druggist

(in Grange's Old Stand)

T. B. Wallace, Druggist, has purchased the drug business formerly conducted by A. W. Grange &

This store will be known

The Red Cross DRUG STORE

The Store itself will be remodelled and the stock of Drugs and Druggist's Sundries the most complete in Napanee.

If there is one brand of "MEDICINE" or GOODS better than another you will always find the "Best One" at

Wallace's

Thomas B. Wallace

Red Cross DRUG STORE.

Get a Sunday,
The most popular drink of the season
RICKLEY'S RESTAURANT

East End Barber Shop.
Up-to date in every respect.
J. N. OSBORNE, Prop.

The Hot Weather
will make you thirsty. Drop into Rickley's Restaurant and take a glass of ice cream or soda water. It will cool you.

Will Remove to Brockville.
The Rev. Rural Dean Woodcock has been appointed Rector of Trinity of Brockville, has resigned the parish of Camden and office of Rural Dean.

Pure Bred Shorthorn Cattle For Sale.
Young bulls and heifers, and also shire Pigs for sale. Apply to
C. D. WAGAR,
Enterprise

CENTRAL BARBER SHOP.
All the latest convenience. Everything new and up-to-date. Experienced workmen. Give me a call.
F. S. SCOTT, Proprietor

Excursion to Ste. Anne de Beaupre.
A cheap excursion will leave Whitby Tuesday, July 22nd, calling at Napanee 5.10 p.m., arriving at Ste. Anne de Beaupre 7 o'clock a.m. on Wednesday. From Napanee, \$6.30. Children price. Good to return by any train up to July 28th, inclusive.

Special to Correspondents.
On and after July 1st, owing to changes in the postal rates, NO MORE COPIES OF ANY KIND OR VALUE can be mailed for LESS THAN 10 CENTS. Two cents will carry letter, unsealed up to four ounces, continues the weight of an ordinary letter. By remembering this, delay and expense will be avoided.

Employees' Excursion.
The Bay of Quinte Ry Emp Mutual Aid Association will hold annual outing through the 1000 Island down the Canadian Channel, on Alexandria Bay, touching there, up the American Channel to The Island Park, where boat remains on thence returning via Eel Bay, Adn Group and Canadian Channel to Kingston at 6 p. m. The palace Steamer "York" has been chartered for this excursion.

J. GARRATT & SON, Bakers and Confectioners.

Our Stock of Confectionery

is of the choicest, and complete in every detail, including Webb's Chocolates and Bon Bons.

Our Bread is Second to None

and our stock of Cakes are always fresh and wholesome.

Our Soda Fountain

We have all the popular flavorings including the following which are a few of the choicest

Buffalo Punch—Fruitine—Ginger—Pan-American and Orangeade.

J. GARRATT & SON, Bakers and Confectioners.

SEEDS FOR 1902

The largest and best assorted stock of FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS ever held in Napanee is now on sale at Symington's.

Buy Early

is the best advice I can give you.

Thos. Symington,
SEEDSMAN,
1001 Napanee.

In a recent article on the "Mania of Authors" in the *Revue Universelle* of Paris we are told that Darwin always propped on his old fiddle before writing; Chateaubriand while dictating to his secretary was in the habit of walking in his bare feet; Schiller and Goethe could not write unless their feet were on ice; Lord Derby always filled his mouth with brandy cherries; Fenimore Cooper used to chew gumdrops; Byron filled his pockets with truffles; Theophile Gautier burned incense.

An Insinuating Missive.

He was a German student, and this was the letter he addressed to his uncle:

Dear Uncle—A very strange thing happened yesterday. I went to see a friend of mine at the bank who knows your handwriting very well, and he thought you were ill, as I had not lately presented any checks signed by you. He begs to be remembered to you, as also do I, and you might let my friend see your signature again. If you are very busy, you might send a blank check, and I will fill it in. Yours affectionately,
KARL.

Scott.

Scott believed that "Waverley" was his best novel and "The Lady of the Lake" his best poem. He and the Balauntynes had more than one lively discussion on the subject, but he would never admit a change of opinion. He knew "The Lady of the Lake" by heart and once repeated the whole to prove the fact.—*Literary Life.*

If you are not afraid to meet it, postpone trouble till the now, and it will often leave, and never come back.—*Atchison Globe.*

machine.; 701,851—Charles. L. Culver, Sanson, B. C.—Ore classifier and separator.

On March 18th, 1902, for a consideration of \$3,000. Beakow assigned to E. Lundgren, New York, City, N. Y., the entire right, title and interest in and to his patent, serial No. 91, 711, for improvements in Apparatus for Teaching Gun Practice.

John C. Bowers and Edw. Dore assigned to The X-Ray Mfg. Co. of Illinois under date of March 31, 1902, for a consideration of \$4,000. their entire right, title and interest in and to their patent No. 682,023 for improvements in Egg Tester.

On April 14, 1902, an assignment was recorded in which C. H. Gunn grants to H. O. Benedict, of Salt Lake City, Utah, the exclusive right to make use and vend his invention of Wagon Brake, No. 696,170, in the States of Wyoming, Idaho, and Nevada, in consideration of \$8,500.

In consideration of \$14,500. the Gerner Manufacturing Co. assigned to Jas. E. Gerner, of New York, N. Y., all the right, title and interest in Patent No. 634,823 embodying improvements in Bicycle Frames. Assignments recorded April 5th, 1902.

The Anæmic Young Girl. Perhaps she is sixteen. Suddenly she seems to lose strength, her beauty fades because her strength fails, her eyes lose their lustre. Now her spirit droops! It alarms you, but all this may be corrected quickly. Get her Ferrozone. It is a nerve tonic, it aids the stomach to do its work. Appetite? She'll eat anything and digest it too. Ferrozone is an absolute specific for the anæmia of young people. Ask your druggist for it.

Opportunity Passes By.

"He is looking out for an opportunity," explained the young man.

"From what I have seen of him," replied the man of business, "I would infer that he expected it to pass the club window."

Swindled Again.

"Ah," exclaimed Mrs. Oldcastle as she took a book from the table in the magnificent library of the new neighbors, "hand laid paper, isn't it?"

"Is it?" her hostess asked, looking at it doubtfully. "I told Josiah when I bought them books that that's one of the set of that he was payin' a whole lot too much. I'm glad it wasn't me. If I'd of went and give such a price for something that was hand laid, I'd never hear the last of it from him. But he wouldn't believe it when I told him he was cheated, because I seen the same set with nearly three times more gilt on the bindin's for a lower price. Josiah's awful headstrong in some ways."

Misty Vision



Comes with advancing years,
but can be cleared
by properly fitted glasses.
Spectacles are our specialty.
When we fit them,
they give satisfaction.
Eyes examined free.

H. E. Smith,
GRADUATE OPTICIAN,
Smith's Jewelry Store,
Napanee.

necessary repairs to their docks near the swing bridge.

Some men fool away nearly enough time looking for a soft job to make a good living, if properly applied.

Many a candidate who wants the earth becomes like the earth after the election—battered at the poles.

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The child who is fed with a silver spoon usually swallows the spoon when he gets old enough to have things his own way.

The benefit concert in the opera house on Friday evening last was not very largely patronized. A good programme was provided.

Mr. Chas. Vanseltine has greatly improved the appearance of his residence. A coat of paint and some general repairs adds materially to its appearance.

Place one of our hammocks upon your lawn and enjoy the cool summer evenings out of doors. Hammocks at all prices.

BOYLE & SON

A cricket match will be played at the park to-day (Friday) between Picton and Napanee. The game will start immediately after arrival of the Picton club.

Wm. Sharp, Belleville, aged 82 years was killed by an express train while crossing the G. T. R. track near Trenton, on Saturday. Four sons and two daughters survive.

If the staunch Ross Government could not stand with a majority of one, what would little inexperienced Jimmie Whitney do with a minority of one.—*Brockville Recorder.*

The majority of "one" is still the piece de resistance of the tory papers. When shortly the Renfrew election will make it two and other circumstances make it something more, it is hard to foresee what they will do.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—In the harvest season of 1901 the number of harvesters brought from the east was 17,000, but it is expected that fully 20,000 will be required to assist with this year's crop.

The Orangemen celebrated the 12th of July at Centreville. The Napanee Orange Lodge took part in the celebration. Quite a large number from here drove out in the morning and spent an enjoyable time.

We have on hand a large variety of ladies' watches, in gun metal and silver, gold filled and gold. Beautiful designs. Prices from \$3.00 upwards.

F. CHINNECK'S Jewelry Store.

Arrangements are being made and an excursion will be run to Watertown on Civic Holiday by the Oddfellows' of Napanee Lodge No. 86. The Oddfellows' excursion to Watertown last year was well patronized and everybody waits for their annual excursion.

Last week David, the little son of D. A. Vallean, despatcher of the Bay of Quinte railway, was in the yard cracking some bones with a hammer, when a sliver of a bone flew back and entered his eye. For a time it looked as if the sight was injured, but upon examination the doctors say it will be all right in a short time.

The crops in this section are better than they have been for years. The heavy rains have not done much damage, hay and grain of all kinds being slower coming on, owing to the late spring. The early frosts injured cherries and plums some, but strawberries have been plentiful, and the prospect for other berries is brighter than it has been for several seasons.

Belleville, July 13.—While coming down on her regular trip this morning, the steamer Corsican of the R. and O. Navigation Company struck the Bay bridge, which connects Belleville with Prince Edward County and knocked one of the spans off the piers into the Bay of Quinte. It is said that the steamer's steam steering gear refused to work and instead of going straight for the swing bridge channel, she drifted north and struck the span next to it, pushing it clean off the piers into 40 feet of water. The only damage sustained by the Corsican was a little paint knocked off her starboard bow. She went to the wharf at Belleville, unloaded her cargo and proceeded down the bay.

can be mailed for LESS THAN 1 CENT'S. Two cents will carry letter, unsealed up to four ounces, or times the weight of an ordinary letter. By remembering this, delay and expense will be avoided.

Employees' Excursion.

The Bay of Quinte R'y Emplo Mutual Aid Association will hold annual outing through the 1000 Islands down the Canadian Channel, on over Alexandria Bay, touching there, then up the American Channel to Thor Island Park, where boat remains one thence returning via Eel Bay, Admi Group and Canadian Channel to Kin at 6 p. m. The palace Steamer 'York' has been chartered for this excursion on Thursday, July 24th, 1902. The members of the Committee will personally after the comfort of all passengers. I wishing to do so may bring their baskets. Meals can be procured on the boat for 35 cents. For further particulars see bills.

CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it does not cure. 25 cents. R. W. Grove's name is on each box.

New Opera House.

It now remains in the hands of the council to say whether Napanee is to a first-class opera house or not. I interview with Mr. R. J. Wales he says that if the town would grant him the privileges that the owners of the opera house have received in the past would erect an opera hall on the site of the building now in course construction on Dundas street, with seating capacity of about 700 people the rear of this new building there is a vacant space about 36x40 feet with large stage, dressing rooms, etc. could built. The interior of the building would be handsomely fitted up, a gallery from the stage opening all around building, and together with a good stage and first-class scenery would be what, Napanee has not had for many years.—a first-class place of amusement. Action will be taken in the matter it remains to be seen.

Grinding at Close's Mills on Tue and Saturday forenoons, till after threshing of new crop commences.

Jas. A. Clo

Napanee Cheese Board

At the cheese board Friday the fact boarded 2,085 boxes of cheese, 1495 v and 590 colored:

	NO.	WHITE.	COLOR.
Napanee	1	100	
Centreville	3	120	
Croyden	4		
Phippen No 2	5	125	
Kingsford	6	50	
Deseronto	7		1
Union	8	80	
Clairview	9		
Metzler	10		
Odessa	11		1
Excelsior	12		
Sillsville	13	65	
Enterprise	14	125	
Whitman Creek	15	75	
Tamworth	16	75	
Forest Mills	17	125	
Shedfield	18	60	
Moscow	19		
Bell Rock	20		
Selby	21	220	
Phippen No. 1	22		1
Camden East	23		
Petworth	24		
Newburgh	25	175	
Marbank	26	100	
Empey	27		

Mr. Alexander got 1, 7, 8, 11 at 9 Mr. Bissell 4, 9, 16, 18, 17 at 9 3/8; McKinnon 6, 15 at 9 3/8; Mr. Thom 3, 5, 13, 22 at 9 3/8; Mr. Brentnall 2 at 9 3/8.

Try Garratt's Water Ices.

Our machine oil is the best. Save harvesting machinery from wear by plenty of oil.

BOYLE & S

Watch for date of annual Evening Park Festival. Picton Band,

Wallace's New Drug Store.
(Grange's Old Stand)
Wallace, Druggist, has purchased the drug business formerly owned by A. W. Grange & Brothers.

The store will be known as **the Red Cross Drug Store**.
The store itself will be remodelled and the stock of Drugs and Drug-undries the most complete in the place.

There is one brand of **"MEDICINE" or GOODS** better than another you will always find the **"Best One"** at

Wallace's Drug Store
Thomas B. Wallace,
Red Cross Drug Store.

Sunday, the most popular drink of the season. **RIKLEY'S RESTAURANT.**

Barber Shop.
date in every respect.
J. N. OSBORNE, Prop.

at Weather
te you thirsty. Drop into Rikley's and take a glass of ice cream water. It will cool you.

move to Brockville.
ev. Rural Dean Woodcock having joined Rector of Trinity church, Ile, has resigned the parish of and office of Rural Dean.

red Shorthorn Cattle For Sale.
g bulls and heifers, and also York-ge for sale. Apply to
C. D. WAGAR,
Enterprise, Ont.

RAL BARBER SHOP.
ne latest conveniences,
hing new and up-to-date,
enced workmen.
ne a call.
F. S. SCOTT, Proprietor.

ion to Ste. Anne de Beaupre.
ap excursion will leave Whitby on 7, July 22nd, calling at Napanee at 1, arriving at St. Anne de Beaupre clock a.m. on Wednesday. Fare Napanee, \$6.30. Children half. Good to return by any regular to July 28th, inclusive.

to Correspondents.
nd after July 1st, owing to the in the postal rates, NO NEWS OF ANY KIND OR WEIGHT, mailed for LESS THAN TWO cents will carry any insured up to four ounces, or four he weight of an ordinary letter. embering this, delay and expense avoided.

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Bay of Quinte R'y Employees' Aid Association will hold their outing through the 1000 Islands Canadian Channel, on over to Iria Bay, touching there, thence American Channel to Thousand Park, where boat remains one hour, returning via Eel Bay, Admiralty and Canadian Channel to Kingston. m. The palace Steamer "New has been chartered for this excursion

NEW PERFUMES.
The newest perfumes in the most delicate odors, from the best makers. at
The Medical Hall
W. S. Detlor.

FINE TOILET SOAPS
in variety. 83 different kinds to select from at
The Medical Hall
W. S. Detlor.

Our Paris Green is guaranteed to kill potato bugs.
BOYLE & SON.

Girl Wanted.
A good smart girl wanted to learn the printing business. Apply at the office of this paper.

Two Houses for Sale.
One first-class brick house and one good frame house, both situated in South Napanee. Apply at once to
WM. FERGUSON.

Our Specials
This week are Fruit Jars. Call and see them, and be convinced. They are snaps. Watch our window for bargains.
J. H. FITZPATRICK.

In Pound.
Put in pound on Sunday last, a red cow, with white flank. If owner does not call for same it will be sold by Public Auction on Monday next.
31a

Lost—A Silver Pin.
Between John Carcaillen's and John Gates' farm, on the South River Road, recently, a silver pin made of three five cent pieces. Finder will please leave same at this office, or Mr. John Gates.
32 ap

Purse Lost.
In Napanee, on Saturday last a brown and gold leather lady's pocket book, containing two \$1 bills and an American five cent piece finder will be rewarded by returning same to the office of this paper.

Change of Business.
The Plaza barber shop has changed hands. The deal was transacted one day this week and Mr. Jas. Willis will be the proprietor in future. Mr. Willis has been an efficient and able employee of this business for the past twelve years. We predict success for him in his new capacity.

Oddfellows' excursion to Watertown. Civic Holiday, August 13th. The best excursion of the season

Hunting For a Place.
There are more two dollar bills to be found around the country than bags of barley meal, except at Close's Mills. There you can find more bags of meal than two dollar bills, and for a three dollar bill you can have two bags of that good barley meal, and if you haven't a three dollar bill bring three good two dollar bills and get four bags of that good barley meal, from Jas. A. Close.

Sad Accident.
An unfortunate and most deplorable accident happened to Mr. Alpine Woods, of Roblin, on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Woods is one of the firm of Woods Bros., who are engaged in the manufacture of cheese boxes, barrel heads, etc. They had recently received a large order from Strathcona for "heading" and Alpine was engaged at the heading machine. The belt on the pulley began slipping and he endeavored to stop it by applying soap. The soap stuck to the belt and his right hand was quickly drawn in between the belt and the pulley. The water power, by which the machinery is run, was quickly shut off and the unfortunate man extracted. The hand was terribly crushed and burned and it was necessary to amputate the arm just below the elbow. Drs. Leonard and Vrooman attended the injured man. Mr. Woods has the sympathy of his many friends in this his most unfortunate accident.

15 - Days - 15

more in which to secure extra value for your money, and lay in a stock of bright goods for present and future use.

This Stock-Taking Sale

offers you the chance, don't throw it away. Liberal discounts off prices in every department. Extra inducements in Dress Goods, Silks, Skirts, Millinery, Art Shades Wash Goods, Curtains, Covers.

Remember no one urged to buy--everything plainly marked--child and adult alike get same courteous, liberal attention.

Below we quote a few prices on samples of the bargains we are giving :

Black Dress Goods Cuts.

- \$1.25 Black Dress Goods for 75c.
- \$1.50 Black Dress Goods for 1.00.
- \$2.00 and 2.25 Black Dress Goods for 1.50.

A Cut on Silks.

- Fancy Stripe Silk for 19c.
- 90c and \$1 Broche Silks, evening tints for waists, for 69c.
- \$1.00 Black Satin Merv for 85c.
- \$1.25 Black Peau De Soie for 1.00.
- \$1.50 Black Satin Luxor for 1.20.
- \$2.00 Black Satin Luxor for 1.65.

Silk Waist Cuts.

Our Silk Waist are known to be the best styles—values—and fits to be found in the district. At our regular price they are the cheapest, but during the sale you can buy

- Our \$4.50 Silk Waists, all colors, for \$3.90.
- Our \$5.50 Taffetta Silk Waists for \$4.75.
- Our \$6.00 and 6.50 Silk Waists 5 25.

Butterick Patterns, Fashion Sheets, Delineator and Glass of Fashion, for August, now ready—patterns mailed to any address upon receipt of price—No postage.

Trimmed Millinery at Half.

\$2 and 2.25 ready-to-wears for \$1 50c Sailors for 35c—75c Sailors for 50c.—\$1.00 Sailors for 75c. 20 per cent. off Ordered Millinery, Wide Taffetta Ribbon, bright shades and white, for 15c. New Velvet Ribbons with satin back, all widths, opened this week.

Fine Wash Goods Reduced.

18c and 20c Merlawns and Printed Foulards and Muslins now selling at 15c. Extra fine French Organdie Muslins 40c and 45c qualities for 25c. French Chambrays, with silk stripe, 50c quality for 35c.

Black Dress Skirts \$2.00.

This is a special bargain secured for this sale and regular value at \$3. All Dress Skirts reduced. All Underskirts reduced. 10 per cent. off Whitewear.

Watch the Bargain Tables.

We will keep them filled with short lots and clearing lines during this sale.—It will pay to visit us every day—you know we do not urge to buy.

The Hardy Dry Goods Co.,

IS. Two cents will carry any unsealed up to four ounces, or four the weight of an ordinary letter. Remembering this, delay and expense be avoided.

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CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
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Opera House.
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JAS. A. CLOSE.

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the cheese board Friday the factories ed 2,085 boxes of cheese, 1495 white 90 colored:

	NO.	WHITE.	COLOR.
nee	1	100	..
eville	3	120	..
len	4	..	60
en No.2	5	125	..
ford	6	50	..
onto	7	..	150
l	8	80	..
view	9	..	60
er	10	..	..
a	11	..	160
sior	12	..	..
ille	13	65	..
prise	14	125	..
man Creek	15	75	..
vorth	16	75	..
t Mills	17	125	..
eld	18	60	..
ow	19	..	..
Rock	20	..	..
	21	220	..
en No. 1	22	..	100
len East	23	..	60
orth	24	..	..
urgh	25	175	..
bank	26	100	..
y	27	..	..

Alexander got 1, 7, 8, 11 at 9 3/8c; Sissall 4, 9, 16, 18, 17 at 9 3/8c; Mr. Innon 6, 15 at 9 3/8c; Mr. Thompson 13, 22 at 9 3/8c; Mr. Brentnall 26 at ..

Garratt's Water Ices.
r machine oil is the best. Save your izing machinery from wear by using y of oil.
BOYLE & SON.
Watch for date of annual ening Park Festival.
Picton Band, etc.

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Narrow Escape.
Wednesday evening Mr. Chas. Bruton had a narrow escape from asphyxiation. Together with another man was engaged in pumping coal oil from a car tank into the large reservoir used by the Queen City Oil Co., at the station for storing their oil. After all the oil that could be pumped out was removed, Mr. Bruton decended into the tank for the purpose of removing what remained. After being in the tank about ten minutes, his companion became anxious and called for him to come out, but received no answer. Immediately afterwards he was heard singing and his companion becoming alarmed summoned assistance. Although not unconscious, Mr. Bruton's mind was so affected that he did not know enough to climb out, and it was necessary for some one to enter the tank to assist him. A rope was placed about his body and with the assistance of four or five men he was taken out and conveyed to his home. His mind was temporarily deranged but will be all right in a few days after the affect of the gases wear off.

Try Garratt's College Ice.

He Ran.
Sol Smith Russell had three young nieces living in the west, of whom he was very fond. On one occasion, so the story goes, he took the youngest of them for a walk and bought her some candy on the agreement that it was not to be eaten until they reached her home. They started, but before they had gone far the little girl proposed, "Let's wun!" Her uncle declined, and there was long pleading, all to no purpose. Finally the little girl stopped, laid down on the pavement and offered up the petition, "Dod, please make Uncle Sol wun!"
"It was simply a question of my losing my dignity or her losing her faith in God," said Mr. Russell in relating the incident, "so we ran as fast as we could for home."

A Rough Ride.
Physician (at hospital)—I thought you merely had the measles?
Patient—Well, isn't that enough?
Physician—Yes, but you are covered with bruises from head to foot. How do you account for that?
Patient—Oh, they brought me here in an ambulance.

Her Noble Deed.
"No wonder he loves her! Didn't she save his life?"
"Mercy! How?"
"Why, he said if she didn't accept I should go and kill himself, and she took him."

Family recipes and domestic formulas receive prompt and careful attention at
The Medical Hall
W. S. Detlor.

IT PAYS TO USE THE BEST.
Lewis Berger & Sons, pure English Paris Green IS THE BEST, in 1 lb tins, at The Medical Hall, W. S. Detlor.

Our \$6.00 and 6.50 Silk Waists 5.25.

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Sounds of Words.
A negro boy was in the habit of giving his name as "Nedleudinezza Belted Shamm Sham Ham Jafac Maxwell Brown," mispronouncing nearly every word.
The sound of words has a great attraction for the negro, and he uses them regardless of their meaning.
A negro woman was with difficulty prevented from naming her child "Crucifix," the sound of the word attracting her.
A negro preacher in a sermon declared emphatically:
"I comes not to contaminate any other sect"—repeated still more emphatically—"I comes not to contaminate any other sect; I comes to exonerate your minds."

Business and Policy.
"And now, my son," said the father, "as you are about to go into business for yourself, it is well for you to remember that honesty is the best policy."
"Yes, father," said the noble young man.
"That honesty is the best policy, and," continued the old man, "if you will study up the laws you will be surprised to find how many things you can do in a business way and still be honest."
Not What He Meant.
Scones, having sent a stupid servant to do an errand, was greatly annoyed on finding that he had done exactly the opposite to what he had been ordered.
"Why, you haven't common sense," he remonstrated.
"But, sir"—
"Shut up! I should have remembered that you were an idiot. When I'm tempted to send a fool on an errand again, I'll not ask you. I'll go myself."

A King's Economy.
An example of George III's economies is so curious as almost to suggest that it must have betokened approaching insanity. He actually let out the cream colored horses used for his state coach to a jobmaster, who "thinks from the great receipt of custom that they will draw him into an easy fortune."

Woes of the Collector.
"Did you get anything out of her?" asked the business manager of the collector.
"Yes; she paid me a compliment. Said she wouldn't be afraid to trust me with the money if she had it."

Human Nature.
The sermon of the best preacher in the world will not make as much impression upon a congregation as the sudden pattering of rain on the window panes of a church containing 200 new bonnets.

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Church of England Notes.
CHURCH OF S. MARY MAGDALENE—Sunday services:—Holy Communion on first and third Sundays of the month at the mid-day service. On other Sundays at 8 a.m. Matins, 11 a.m.; Evensong, 7 p.m.